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BIOGRAPHY

OF THE

CLASS OF 1838

OF

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

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BIOGRAPHY

OF THE

CLASS OF 1838

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

AT PRINCETON, N. J.

"So help me God, during the time of my administration, Princeton shall keep faith with the dead."—*From President Patton's Inaugural Address.*

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM EDWARD SCHENCK, D.D.

At the request of his Surviving Classmates.

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ROLL OF THE CLASS OF 1838.

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HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1838.

It is not intended in this little book to claim for the Class of 1838 any special superiority over other classes which have preceded and have followed it. It only asks that this be remembered and honored as one of many excellent classes which have gone forth from our *Alma Mater*. Its chief attraction, in the eyes of its surviving members, is that it is *our* class.

One object in the preparation of this little work is to recall to ourselves the old memories and associations of college times, and thus, in a measure, to enjoy again the delights of that halcyon period of human life—a period whose recollections are now mellowed by the lapse of half a century, and made more sacred by the havoc death has wrought among the associates of those days. Here let me quote a few sentences from the pen of Judge William Patterson, the distinguished author of "The Biography of the Class of 1835," in which he expresses, in tender and poetic language, the very feeling which prompted (in part) the preparation of this similar work:

"It is difficult to convey to the uninitiated an idea of the feelings and associations aroused by college memories. Strong at all times to the individual who can cherish aspirations other than those of a nature purely selfish, they culminate, when, after the lapse of many years, the few who remain nearing the *ultima thule* of the downward slope meet, perhaps to come together nevermore on this side of The River, to talk of what always will be clothed in the freshness of green—of dream-life and a border land without a limit or a shore, and tell the same old story told in the heretofore and to be told in the hereafter, yet varied in infinity as the leaves upon the grass or sands by the murmuring ocean tides. There is a sentiment of Free Masonry connected with such associations,

incomprehensible to those never initiated in those inner mysteries, and it is but the manifestation of a higher tone and more mellowed growth, that this fellowship is ceasing to be regarded with the harsh sneers of derision cast over it in the primitive days of a stern utilitarianism. * * * * Life, or what remains of it on earth, will be no worse to those who can find pleasure in the dreamy recollection of past memories and associations: it is more likely that the future, however short, could be contemplated with a fuller faith and better aspirations. And as memory wanders back and recalls the many thoughtless gayeties that strewed its pathway with summer flowers, it finds a resting-place, soft and green, where life was a happy scene of innocent amusement, and the fleeting visions that have passed from before us seem almost to stay in our presence forever."

Another object in this work, and many may think it a more practical one, is to make a small contribution to the coming "*Biography of Princeton College.*" The true wealth and glory of such an institution must be sought in its Alumni. Let her treasure their memories and carefully preserve their personal histories, and thus enable herself more and more proudly to say to the world "These are my jewels." We do earnestly hope that the time is not far distant, but very near at hand, when our *Alma Mater* may be able to secure the services of a competent man, with a genius for such work and an enthusiastic devotion to it, whose whole time shall be given to gathering from every accessible source, to arranging and to preserving, all that can be learned of her Alumni from the very beginning. Doubtless much valuable material has already perished, and more is perishing every year. Let what yet remains be gathered and preserved in a biographical form. From this, largely, a fitting History of the College may be produced hereafter. If any one would learn how much can be done in a limited period, and that by a city pastor weighted with multitudinous cares and duties, let him examine the volume entitled "*Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century*," prepared by the Rev. Samuel Davies Alexander, D.D., of this Class of 1838. It contains an invaluable treasure of facts about the Alumni of the last century. Before laying aside his pen, Dr. Alexander most truthfully says in his eloquent Preface:—"The history of a College is best read in the lives of her sons. The history of the changes which

occur in her government and instruction is too contracted in its nature. To take in the grand sweep of her influence we must follow her sons as they go forth into the world to mould and direct the elements that surround them." And again: "Read these sketches and the conviction will be irresistible that *the country*, *the Presbyterian Church*, and *the Cause of high Christian Culture*, owe their present exalted position in the land to the noble men who went forth from Princeton during the last century." Yet the mine which Dr. Alexander worked so successfully is not exhausted, even in regard to the Alumni whose names adorn his pages. Great treasures of information about Princeton Alumni yet remain to be gathered. Our hope is that the authorities of the College will soon take efficient action to collect these from every accessible source and utilize them. Why may not the College in the near future have a biography of every man who has ever received a diploma from her hands? And as one of the steps toward this, let each class that leaves her walls, be encouraged to take all appropriate measures for doing substantially what the Class of 1838 is now doing—prepare, when the journey of life lies mainly behind them, a Class Biography, copies of which shall be placed in possession of the College. We are fully persuaded that the college authorities, through these and other means, not only may secure materials for a new future history of the Institution, but would also attach to it and firmly hold large numbers of individuals and families now becoming forgetful of the strong and ancient ties which bind them to the College of New Jersey. To this use we contribute this little offering.

OUR FRESHMAN YEAR.

What a halo still lingers around our Freshman year! Were we to live for centuries could we ever forget the feelings with which we assembled on November 5, 1834, at our first college recitation in a front basement room of the old North College to meet our Greek tutor, Hugh N. Wilson, who, from that day onward, was known as "Hugo?" There were just twelve of us—the "original twelve"—the nucleus of the

class of 1838. The twelve were Samuel D. Alexander, Thomas J. Ancrum, Zenas L. Beach, Clayton Blackwell, Joseph H. Davis, William H. L. Rogers, George W. B. Satterfield, William E. Schenck, Morrell Van Giesen, Samuel G. Weeks, William H. Winthrop and Henry W. B. Woodhull. Of these twelve, five are yet living, and of these five, three—Alexander, Schenck and Woodhull, were present at our semi-centennial class meeting on June 20, 1888. The other living ones are Van Giesen and Winthrop, who did not graduate in 1838. By accessions from time to time, at the end of the year the class numbered twenty-four. It steadily moved onward in the pathway of learning, reading Livy and the Odes of Horace under Tutor Burrowes; Xenophon and Aeschines under Tutor Wilson; and working at Algebra under Adjunct Professor Stephen Alexander.

A memorable incident of this year was the burning of the First Presbyterian Church. It stood on the same spot where the present edifice stands, but with its side to the street. We were all in the College Chapel (now the Museum) at 5 P.M. on July 6, 1835, and President Carnahan was conducting Evening Prayers, when suddenly the bell began to ring furiously, and the cry of "Fire" came up from the street. The first impression was that the College building was itself on fire. The students rushed from the Chapel, and the President was left alone and standing in the pulpit. When we reached the church, flames had just burst through the roof, and in spite of all efforts soon only the bare brick walls were left standing. The conflagration was supposed to have been caused by the stick of a sky-rocket fired on the evening of the 4th of July, two days before, which had entered an attic window, and there smouldered until the fire burst out. The burning of the church affected the Commencements and some other exercises of our whole College course.

A noteworthy occurrence in the Freshman year was the presentation of a gift by the class to Tutor Burrowes, who was greatly respected and beloved by all its members. As he was about to leave and become a Professor in Lafayette College, the class purchased a large and handsome Bible, ap-

pointed the writer to make the presentation with a few remarks, and marched in procession to his room. The interview was brief, but very touching and memorable. Nearly fifty years afterwards the writer was in San Francisco, and called to see his former tutor, who was then, as he is yet, the Rev. George Burrowes, D.D., Professor of Greek and Hebrew Exegesis in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of San Francisco. Dr. Burrowes spoke of our Freshman gift almost with tears, and showed him the Bible, carefully preserved. Having subsequently sent the Professor a printed account of our Semi-Centennial Class Meeting on June 20, 1888, in which he was mentioned as now our only surviving college instructor, the writer received a letter from Dr. Burrowes in which he wrote: "Among the pleasures crowning my old age [Dr. Burrowes is now in his seventy-ninth year] not the least delightful were my meetings with you on your recent visit to this Coast, and the refreshing influence of such a renewal of the friendship of early manhood. Your kind remembrance of me at the fiftieth anniversary of your class graduation touched me deeply. I thank and bless you for all your friendship, kindliness and affection. The Bible was beautiful in typography, and is one of the delightful remembrances of my life. It is inscribed—'Presented to George Burrowes, Tutor, by the Freshman Class of Princeton College, as a Testimonial of their high regard for him, September, 1835.' It hangs as a beautiful fixed star over those early days, never sinking below the horizon of memory during all the revolutions of the following years. I remember very pleasantly Dr. Woodhull, Mr. Jemison and Dr. S. D. Alexander, of your class." As has been intimated above, Dr. Burrowes is now the only living instructor of any of our college days. Long may he linger in life to bless us and to be blest by us!

The commencement at the end of our Freshman year was one of unusual interest. In consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the First Presbyterian Church in which the Commencement exercises had been held since its first erection, a large canvas tent had been set up against the rear end or southeastern wall of the chapel, now the Museum.

Under this the usual exercises were this year held on September 30th. Here the Hon. William Gaston, of North Carolina, delivered his famous Annual Address before the two Literary Societies. It occupied two hours in the delivery, and was a masterpiece of intellectual power and oratorical grace. Here also Nicholas Biddle, the great President of the old United States Bank which General Andrew Jackson vetoed, delivered his equally famous oration before the Alumni Association—an oration everywhere and long spoken of as polished, powerful, elegant and eloquent to an extraordinary degree.

OUR SOPHOMORE YEAR.

On the opening of the Sophomore year, on the 8th day of December, 1835, our twenty-four Freshmen found themselves overwhelmed and almost lost in a large accession of nearly fifty new classmates, making before the end of the year seventy-four in all. They were led forward in Euclid and Trigonometry by the diffident but able Professor Stephen Alexander; through portions of Horace and Cicero by one of the Tutors; and Demosthenes and Homer's Iliad under the very intelligent and attractive guidance of Professor John S. Hart.

The most memorable event in our Sophomore year was the burial at Princeton of the famous Colonel Aaron Burr, at one time Vice-President of the United States. He died September 13th, 1836, at the Richmond House, on Staten Island, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. We insert an account of the funeral service found in *The Newark Daily Advertiser*, of Friday, September 19, 1836, believed to have been written by the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D.:

"PRINCETON, SEPT. 17, 1836. The body of Col. Aaron Burr was received from New York at Amboy and taken to Hightstown on the railroad, whence it was brought to Princeton in a hearse, accompanied in a carriage by the pall-bearers :—Gen. Robert Swartwout, Col. S. Swartwout, Col. J. W. Scott, Col. Romeyn, Gen. Bogardus, Major Popham, H. M. Western and Samuel Copp, Esqs. The remains reached town about noon and were deposited in the College Chapel, where the deceased had often listened to the voice of prayer from his venerable maternal grandfather, the pious President Edwards. At the appointed

hour the Faculty and students with some of the citizens of the borough, assembled at the chapel and soon after 3 P. M. the services were appropriately commenced with the reading of the 90th Psalm and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, who had attended the sickness of the deceased on Staten Island. President Carnahan then followed with an impressive, judicious and appropriate discourse from 1 Cor. vii. 31: "For the fashion of this world passeth away." He briefly sketched the history of the deceased, and remarked on his honorable parentage and his connection with the College. His public career was delicately touched, with only such allusions to his duel with Hamilton as might be of service to the assembly without wounding the feelings of any. The services in the Chapel were closed with a prayer by the Rev. Benj. H. Rice, D.D. A large funeral procession was formed on the College Green, composed of the Mercer Guards, the clergy, the corpse and chief mourners, the Cliosophic Society, the Faculty and students of the College and Seminary, citizens, &c. The body was deposited at the foot of his father's grave with the honors of war—the Mercer Guards firing a volley over the grave."

The Cliosophic Society adopted a resolution "that the efforts of this individual on behalf of our Society during her infant struggle and the affectionate interest he has at all times manifested for her success, claim from us an expression of condolence for his loss and of gratitude for his service." It was also resolved that "the members of the Society will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days:" which was done. Never can we forget that melancholy march from the College to the grave, the long procession, of which our Sophomore Class (including the writer) formed a part, headed by a brass band playing as a dead march "The Portuguese Hymn," and filling the streets of Princeton with its wailing strains. A tombstone, paid for mainly by the Edwards family of New York, was afterwards erected over his grave. It is astonishing how many stories, absolutely and wholly false, have been invented and published about Colonel Burr's burial. As our class were not only eye-witnesses, but also participants in the whole affair, the writer has on that account been more careful to give a plain and full statement of the occurrence.

The erection of the West College was finished this year, and a number of its rooms were occupied by members of our class during the Junior year.

OUR JUNIOR YEAR.

In its Junior year the class was further enlarged from 74 to 87 members, an unusual addition for that advanced stage of the course. The total number of students in the college was 240. Now we entered upon the mazes of Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus under the guidance of that admirable preceptor, Professor Albert B. Dod. In this field he was beyond compare, "and as he illustrated the propositions as only he could do," one of his pupils has written, "we marvelled much that what he made appear so easy and so plain, to us should seem so wondrous hard." Now, too, we really *enjoyed* the teachings of President Carnahan and of Doctors Maclean and J. W. Alexander. As having attained the dignity of Juniors, we were also freed (except on Monday mornings) from the irksomeness of the early recitations before breakfast, which we had been obliged to attend throughout our Freshman and Sophomore years.

The memorable event of this year was the undertaking of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, to erect two new Literary Halls. Their views and wishes having been made known to the Faculty and Trustees of the College, were sanctioned by both. Each Society then appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions from the Alumni; Commodore Robert F. Stockton heading the Whig subscription list with one thousand dollars. We do not remember the names of other large subscribers. The erection of Clio Hall was begun first, but they were finished at very nearly the same time. It was the Class of 1838, in its Junior year, that fully initiated these enterprises, but the new Halls were not occupied by the Societies until after our graduation. Ah! how both Whigs and Clios suffered for years from over-crowding and lack of ventilation and fresh air in those old third-story Halls with their low arched ceilings. Our successors for the last fifty years have never known what a deliverance they have had through the efforts of the Class of 1838, and what a debt of gratitude they have been owing us.

The Fourth of July was this year (1837) observed at Prince-

ton with unusual spirit. The national flag was hoisted at sunrise with the ringing of bells and firing of cannon; a national salute was fired also at noon and at sunset, and in the evening the College buildings were illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks. There was speaking in the Seminary Chapel both forenoon and afternoon, the rebuilt Presbyterian Church not being yet ready for use. A procession was formed in the College Campus and marched to the Chapel under the lead of Major John A. Perrine, Marshal of the day. The exercises were as follows: *Forenoon*—Reading of The Declaration of Independence by Joshua Hall McIlvaine, of Delaware; an oration by Joseph Branch, of North Carolina; an oration by A. Gardiner Mercer, of Pennsylvania. *Afternoon*—Speeches by members of the Class of 1838, viz.: Samuel G. Williams, of North Carolina; Edward S. Rowan, of New York; William A. Dod, of New Jersey; J. Willard Gibbs, of Pennsylvania; John M. Eager, of New York; and James S. Carper, of Virginia.

The Commencement of 1837 was held in the newly rebuilt Presbyterian Church. Its most striking feature was the delivery of a magnificent oration on "The Bible and its Literary Claims," by the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D.

OUR SENIOR YEAR.

In the Senior year the class was decreased in numbers from eighty-seven to seventy-five. The latter was the number which passed the final examination, and received diplomas. The whole number of students in the college was two hundred and thirty-seven.

Now we enjoyed "the cream of our course." Were we to live hundreds of years, could we ever forget the splendid series of lectures on Natural Philosophy, with bewitching illustrations, given by the peerless Professor Joseph Henry? Or the profoundly interesting and instructive courses of Professor John Torrey on Chemistry, and of Professor Albert B. Dod, on Architecture, and of Professor James W. Alexander, on Belles Lettres? Ah! those were golden days, indeed.

And here, after the lapse of fifty years; after having had

much experience of men and things, in various walks of life; and after having (most of us) watched carefully the education of other children and our own—the survivors of the class of 1838 wish to bear hearty testimony to the ability and fidelity of each and all their college instructors, and to the wisdom that marked the course of instruction and government of the venerable institution, with which they are glad and proud to have been connected half a century ago.

The Fourth of July in 1838, was kept in Princeton very much as the last had been. The exercises were again held in the Seminary Chapel, but there were only two speakers. The Declaration of Independence was read by Charles S. Beardsley, of New York, and appropriate orations were delivered by Abner A. Porter, of Alabama, and Samuel G. Williams, of North Carolina, of which the Princeton newspaper testified that "the orations did honor to the speakers and to the occasion."

In this year occurred "The Rape of the Cannon," as it was called—the removal by night of the big cannon from Queenston to the college grounds. Those who desire to read a full account of this matter, may find it in that most valuable and interesting work, which every Princeton alumnus should possess—Hageman's PRINCETON AND ITS INSTITUTIONS, VOL. ii. pp. 317–19. This big cannon had been left in Princeton after the battle of Princeton, in the last century, but was sent to New Brunswick for use in the defense of that city in the war of 1812, and remained there until about 1836, when some citizens of Princeton brought it back, and left it at the east end of the town. In 1838 a large number of students, among whom were W. A. Smith, O. S. Halsted, A. S. Dandridge and many other members of the Senior Class, having engaged a heavy wagon and teams, went in the night and brought it to the college campus. Two years later it was plugged, and planted in the grounds back of the old North College, where it yet remains. In the biographical notice of W. A. Smith, on a later page, may be found some details of this affair.

OUR COMMENCEMENT.

This was, of course, "the day of days," to which we had long been eagerly looking forward. The weather on Monday and Tuesday was highly propitious for a pleasant Commencement. There was no dust, no mud; it was moderately cool and very pleasant. On Tuesday afternoon Colonel J. W. Scott, of New Brunswick, N. J., addressed the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies in the First Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large audience. His address was eloquent and earnest, presenting many historical facts in reference to the College and its former Presidents, and was listened to with lively interest to its close. On Tuesday evening the church was again crowded to hear the Junior orators of the class of 1839, and the speaking was good.

But alas! about midnight it began to rain. It gradually increased, and stormed all through Wednesday (Commencement Day) to the great inconvenience of everybody, and preventing the attendance of the usually large and crowded audience. Nevertheless, the church was fairly filled, and the exercises proceeded as usual. It pleased *The Princeton Whig* to say in its next issue that "those who succeeded in being present on this interesting occasion were amply repaid. The graduating class reflected credit on themselves and their *Alma Mater*." After the Valedictory a recess of half an hour took place, when the Hon. James McDowell, of Lexington, former Governor of Virginia, addressed the Alumni Association of the College for an hour and fifty minutes in a most eloquent and energetic manner. The audience was thoroughly enraptured; and when he closed, the sensation pervading it reminded one of those scenes so forcibly described in Wirt's "Life of Patrick Henry."

Before the writer lies an old copy of the hand-bill distributed through the church on that day. Four of the speakers named upon it are yet living. As it will interest at least them, and perhaps some children, relatives and friends of those who have passed away, we will reproduce it here:

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

COMMENCEMENT, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PRAYER BY THE PRESIDENT.

MUSIC.

DANIEL JOHNSON, N. C.—Latin Salutatory.

LAURENCE O'B. BRANCH, N. C.—English Salutatory. The Position of Russia with regard to the other European Powers.

MUSIC.

*BENJAMIN B. VAUGHAN, VA.—Comparison between Leibnitz and Newton.

WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, N. J.—Courage of the Christian compared with that of the Man of Honor.

*THEODORE LITTLE, N. J.—Palmyra.

MUSIC.

WILLIAM A. DOD, N. J.—Differences.

JAMES V. Z. BLANEY, DEL.—Pyramids of Egypt.

*WILLIAM M. HOLLYDAY, MD.—The Influence of Transatlantic Opinion on America.

MUSIC.

WILLIAM G. WHITELEY, DEL.—The Decay of Infidelity in our Age.

*GRIFFITH J. MCREE, N. C.—Obsequies and Monuments for the Dead.

JAMES S. CARPER, VA.—The Intellect of the Eighteenth Century.

MUSIC.

OLIVER S. HALSTED, JR., N. J.—The World after the Flood.

EDWARD S. CLARK, N. J.—The Last Days of Granada.

CHARLES S. BEARDSLEY, N. Y.—True Greatness.

MUSIC.

CORNELIUS C. VAN WYCK, N. Y.—Human Life Insignificant except in regard to the Future.

JOHN M. EAGER, N. Y.—The Political Lessons taught by the Revolutions of South America.

JAMES W. WALL, N. J.—Presentiments and Associations as affecting the Mind.

MUSIC.

THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

ABNER A. PORTER, ALA.—Valedictory.

Prayer and Benediction.

* Excused.

At the conclusion of the exercises we all shook hands upon the platform and bade each other farewell; much the larger majority of the class never to meet again on earth.

The Class of 1838 was, *by nine*, the largest which had then ever graduated from the College.

An understanding had been passed among the members of the class that as many of us as possible would meet in Princeton at the Commencement of 1858, twenty years after graduation. But no one person had the matter in charge; no individual was notified as the time approached; probably most of the members had forgotten it. When the appointed day arrived, only five of the class were present, viz.: William A. Dod, Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., James W. Wall, Lewis J. Williams, and Henry W. B. Woodhull. It was reported to them that 19 members of the class had died, and that two, Branch and Whiteley, were members of the last Congress. Dr. Woodhull, the only one of that five who is now living, says of this meeting: "From the small number present, it was quite an informal affair, and was grouped only at the Alumni Dinner in the Old Refectory of Henry Clow memory—not the basement, but the room over it. I think that Dod and Halsted were speakers at the dinner—possibly Wall, also—I cannot say. The small representation of the class was like a wet blanket to us all."

OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL CLASS-MEETING.

After the small meeting in 1858, above described, no attempt was made to hold another until 1888. Two or three of the remnant of the class still living then agreed to make a vigorous effort to bring together as many as possible of the survivors. The result of this effort and of an earnest correspondence was that one of the most notable class meetings which has occurred in the history of the College of New Jersey took place on Commencement Day, June 20, 1888, the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the Class of '38. It was held at 12 M. at the house of Miss Julia T. Smith, third

door southwest of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton. That lady was deeply interested in this gathering, from the fact that one relative, the Rev. W. E. Schenck, D.D., and several old and valued acquaintances, were members of the class, at whose graduation she was present fifty years before. So she generously proffered the use of her parlors as the place for their meeting, and gave them in addition a bountiful lunch.

When this Class of 1838 was graduated, seventy-five of its members received diplomas. Of these, at the end of fifty years, twenty were living and fifty-five were deceased. And of the twenty still living fourteen were present at the appointed hour. They were:

Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., New York City
Bloomfield J. Beach, Esq., ... Rome, N. Y.
Charles S. Beardsley, Esq., . . . Auburn, N. Y.
Edward S. Clarke, Esq., ... Philadelphia.
James S. L. Cummins, Esq., . . New York City.
Capt. Wm. H. Jemison, . . Birmingham, Ala.
Lewis McKnight, M.D., ... Milwaukee, Wis.
William A. Newbold, Esq . . Bordentown, N. J.
Elisha B. Pendleton, M.D., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
Gen. Lewis Perrine, ... Trenton, N. J.
Edward S. Rowan, Esq., ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., . . Philadelphia.
William A. Smith, Esq., ... Trenton, N. J.
Major Henry W. B. Woodhull, M.D., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The six living absentees were:

Col. James W. Abert, ... Newport, Ky.
William Temple Allen, Esq., Gaylord, Clarke Co., Va.
Alexander S. Campbell, Esq., . . Loch Raven, Md.
*Alex. S. Dandridge, M.D., . . . Cincinnati, O.
Theodore Little, Esq., ... Morristown, N. J.
Thomas C. Montgomery, Esq., . Rochester, N. Y.

When the class had assembled it unanimously elected the

* Since deceased.

Rev. William E. Schenck, D D., to be its President; Bloomfield J. Beach, Esq., its Vice-President; and Major H. W. B. Woodhull, M.D., its Secretary. The Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., being called upon, led the meeting in an earnest and tender prayer. After this the presiding officer gave the class many items of interesting information about its history from the beginning of its Freshman year on to its day of graduation. Its instructors, including President Carnahan; its Professors, the last being the well-beloved Dr. John Maclean; its Tutors, had all passed to the eternal world, except Tutor Burrowes, who heard the Latin recitations in the Freshman year, and of whom Dr. Schenck told the class that he still lives at the green and useful age of seventy-eight years, a Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of San Francisco, Cal., as the honored Rev. George Burrowes, D.D.

An hour and a half were passed in lively and most enjoyable talk, and from all sides reminiscences were poured forth. Many were the tender references to the departed, but it was found that with few exceptions they had lived useful and honorable lives, had thus secured the respect and esteem of their fellow-men, and had finally departed, a large proportion of them, in the bright hope of eternal happiness through a Redeemer's merits. So sadness was a very subordinate element, and warm affection, joy at meeting again, and pleasing hopes for the future were the predominant feelings of the time. The lunch so generously provided for them was well enjoyed. Mr. Edward S. Clarke presented a letter of thanks to Miss Smith for her generous hospitality, which was adopted, signed by all present and presented to her.

On motion of Gen. Perrine it was resolved that a Memorial Pamphlet of the class of 1838 be prepared and printed, to contain a biographical sketch of each member of the class, living or dead, as well as any other matters of interest connected with the class. On motion of Mr. Rowan the Rev. Dr. W. E. Schenck was requested to prepare this pamphlet, assisted by Rev. Dr. S. D. Alexander and Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull. On motion of Mr. J. S. L. Cummins it was unani-

mously resolved that the members of the class now present will pay the cost of such pamphlet as soon as it shall be ascertained.

A badge, thoughtfully supplied for each and all by Gen. Perrine at his own expense—a pin with the letters '38 in gold figures—was attached by each to the lapel of his coat, and these veteran alumni joined the procession, entered the church and were seated upon the platform, where they were delighted listeners to the services connected with the inauguration of the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D., as the new President of the College, and especially to Dr. Patton's own rich and grand inaugural address.

Then, returning to their headquarters at Miss Smith's, they resumed their free and fraternal talk. Only too fast the moments flew until near the going down of the sun, when they bade each other farewell, and most of them took the cars for their various homes, all—even those who had traveled farthest—declaring that their time, their expenditure and their fatigue had been a thousand-fold repaid in the rich enjoyment experienced during this precious interview with their classmates of long ago. The most of them had not seen each other since they parted on the Commencement stage, fifty years before. It is not probable that all of them will meet again in this world.

It seems proper here to mention that seven members of the class, viz.—Jemison, Woodhull, Newbold, Schenck, Smith, Perrine and Clarke, being on the ground the day before (June 19th), sat together at the Alumni Dinner in University Hall, where, by request of the others, Mr. W. H. Jemison made a brief and appropriate address as the representative of his class, when called on by the presiding officer.

SUMMARY.

From the biographical sketches found on the following pages it appears that of the 75 *graduate* members of the class, 40 were Clios and 35 were Whigs. Fifty-nine married, and 16 did not. One hundred and eighty-seven living children and 84 grandchildren have been reported. Six served in the

United States Army and 6 in the Confederate Army during the civil war of 1861–65. Of these, one, Gen. L. O'B. Branch, was killed in battle. In religious views 34 were Presbyterian; 15 Episcopalians; the remainder not known. Professionally, 34 were lawyers, 14 physicians, 11 ministers of the gospel; and of the latter ten were Presbyterians and 1 Episcopalian. Of the physicians, 2 have been Surgeons in the United States Army and 2 Pay-Directors in the United States Navy. One has been a United States Senator, 2 members of the U. S. House of Representatives, 3 members of State Legislatures, 3 judges, 2 college presidents, 4 college professors, 9 authors, 4 editors, 3 teachers, 9 business men and 8 ruling elders in Presbyterian churches.

Of the 29 *non-graduate* members of the class, 8 are reported to have left college because of poor health. The reasons of the others are not known, but there is no reason to believe that any one of them left because of any disciplinary action on the part of the college authorities. Sixteen of them were Clios, and 13 Whigs. Twenty-three of them married, 6 never did. They have reported 85 living children and 23 grandchildren. Two of them served in the Confederate Army. In religious views 15 were Presbyterians, 4 Episcopalians, the remainder not known. Three have been ruling elders in Presbyterian churches. In profession, 7 were lawyers, 3 ministers of the gospel, 6 physicians, 3 teachers, 4 business men, and 4 planters or farmers. One was a member of Congress, one a judge, one a State Legislator and one an author.

In the preparation of the following sketches the writer has been both surprised and delighted to learn that so very few of his classmates made shipwreck on the voyage of life; that so large a proportion of them, as brave and noble men, have done their life-work well; that so many of them have left good ground for the hope that they will be present in the enjoyment of higher blessings and more splendid rewards than any earth can give—at our Next, our Grandest, our Unending Class Re-union beyond The River.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GRADUATE MEMBERS.

COL. JAMES WILLIAM ABERT, A.M., U. S. A.

James William Abert is a son of Major John James Abert and Mrs. Ellen Matlock (Stretch) Abert. He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., November 18, 1820. The permanent home of his parents was in Washington, D. C., but his father being a Major of Topographical Engineers, in the United States army, was engaged about the year 1820 on the United States Coast Survey, his family temporarily residing at Mount Holly. It was then and there our classmate was born. He was prepared for college at the Select Classical Seminary, in Washington, D. C., under the tuition of Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the United States, and of Hamilton Smith.

He entered the Sophomore Class in 1835, and became a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was of medium stature, strongly built, of sunny temperament, social disposition, and was popular among his fellow-students.

After his graduation Abert went to West Point Military Academy, September 1, 1838, and was graduated therefrom in 1842. He remained in connection with the army many years, and his services were varied and important. A full account of them would fill a large volume. We must content ourselves with a very condensed outline. His first service was at Detroit, Mich., then at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was engaged in the trigonometric and geodetic surveys of

the great lakes. In 1845 he joined General Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, returning along the Canadian River to Fort Gibson. In 1847 he marched over the great prairies to take part in the conquest of New Mexico, under such commanders as Generals W. S. Kearney, Donophan and Sterling Price. In 1848 and 1849 he was Assistant Professor at West Point (N. Y.) U. S. Military Academy. In 1850 to 1856 he was engaged on the improvement of Western rivers, first with Stephen H. Long and General J. E. Johnston, and afterwards in sole charge. In 1856 to 1858 he took part in driving the Seminoles out of Florida, under that most valiant Indian fighter, General W. S. Harney. In 1860 he traveled in Europe, noting its military arms and condition. In 1861 he joined General Robert Patterson in the march up the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia. In 1862 he was with General N. P. Banks. In the fall of 1863 he joined General Q. A. Gilmour at the siege of Charleston. In 1864 he resigned from the army, and until 1869 was engaged in business in Cincinnati. From 1869 to 1871 he was Examiner of Patents in the Department of the Interior, having been appointed to that office by General U. S. Grant. In the fall of 1871 he resigned as Examiner of Patents, and accepted the Professorship of English Literature, in the Missouri State University, at Columbus, Mo. In 1872 he was detached by the mother university to assist Professor C. P. Williams in organizing the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, Mo. In the fall of 1878 he resigned his professorship in order to give attention to his personal business affairs, at Newport, Ky. In 1886 he made a second European tour through Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. "Since that time," he writes, "I am residing as quietly as I can in the modest little town of Newport, Ky."

Colonel Abert participated in many actual and some fierce engagements. He was with General Patterson at the skirmish of Falling Waters, Va.; with General N. P. Banks in the Valley of Virginia, near Winchester, fighting the troops of Stonewall Jackson; with the same General in various fights along the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers in 1862; also at the second battle of Bull Run; and with General Gilmour

at the siege of Charleston in 1863. He was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the U. S. army in 1868. He was also elected President of the Association of Mexican Veterans, at Rolla, Mo., in 1877; is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Grand Army of the Republic; is now President of the Board of Examiners of Public Schools at Newport, Ky.; and esteems it by no means the least of his posts of honorable usefulness that he is Superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the town where he resides, of which church he is an active member.

Colonel Abert has been twice married: first, to Miss Jane Lenthall Stone, daughter of Mr. William J. Stone, of Washington City, October 21, 1844. She died, August 17, 1849. Second, to Miss Lucy Catherine Taylor, daughter of Colonel James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., on July 16, 1851. She is still living. He has four children: by his first wife one son, William Stone Abert (a Princeton graduate of 1865), and by his second wife, three unmarried daughters. By his son he has two grandchildren. Besides that of his son, above-mentioned, the names of two brothers of Colonel Abert appear as graduates of Princeton College, viz.: Charles Abert (1842), and Sylvanus Thayer Abert (1848).

Colonel Abert has been a prolific writer on themes widely various. He says: "My army life threw me into intimate relations with the works of nature, and I made special studies of animals, birds, plants, insects, shells, and the ancient relics of primitive man." Among his numerous publications the following may be mentioned:

1. A Report of an Expedition on the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers. Published by the United States Congress, July, 1846.——2. Report of the Exploration and Survey of the Territory of New Mexico, 1846 and 1847. Public Document No. 438.——3. Surveys and Maps of the Falls of the Ohio. Published by Congress. S. Doc. 42.

He has also published in the "Journal of the Cincinnati Natural History Society:" 1. A List of Birds obtained between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé, N. M.——2. Lecture

on Color.——3. Lecture on Nature in Art.——4. Lecture on Palm Trees.——5. Lecture on the Ancient Aztec or Mexican Method of Computing Time.——6. The Aztec Calendar Stone ——7. The Village Indians of New Mexico.——8. Big Guns (November, 1888).

He has also written numerous papers for various journals.

Colonel Abert was not, to the great regret of all who were present, able to attend the grand class-meeting on the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation. But his heart still beats very warmly for his *Alma Mater* and his classmates, as is manifest in every letter he writes us. Let us hear a few sentences from them. "How distinctly I can now behold the grand old picture of Washington and Gen. Hugh Mercer, which hung on the chapel wall. It has inspired many a Princetonian to go into the tented field, and there uphold the great cause of mankind. * * * The history of the achievements of our *Alma Mater* will immortalize her for all time and in every tongue. May her future ever prove equal to her present renown, and every coming year add new glories to the crown which now decks the brows of the grand and good old College of New Jersey. * * * With me life's voyage is nearly completed. What trivial relics we leave behind—often nothing but the fragment of an oar, on which should be inscribed, 'Oft was I weary when I toiled with thee.'"

Nevertheless, that many years and many joys may yet be given him, is the hearty prayer of all his remaining classmates.

REV. SAMUEL DAVIES ALEXANDER, A.M., D.D.

Samuel Davies Alexander is a son of the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D D., LL.D.; *nomen clarum et venerabile*, the first and eminent Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, and of Mrs. Janetta (Waddell) Alexander, a daughter of the eloquent "Blind Preacher of Virginia," made famous by William Wirt's description of him in *The British Spy*. Among the names which adorn our

Alumni Catalogue are those of four brothers of Dr. Alexander, viz.: James Waddell Alexander, D.D. (1820); Hon. William Cowper Alexander (1824); Joseph Addison Alexander (1826); and Henry Martyn Alexander, LL.D. (1849), as well as six nephews, viz.: Henry Carrington Alexander, D.D. (1854); James Waddell Alexander (1860); Charles Beatty Alexander (1870); Archibald Alexander, Ph.D. (1875); Samuel Alexander, M.D. (1879); and Henry Addison Alexander (1883).

Samuel Davies Alexander was born at Princeton, N. J., May 3, 1819, and after attending for some time the white stone Academy in Princeton, was finally prepared for college by his brother, the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D. He entered college in the autumn of 1834, was one of the immortal twelve who, as the Freshman class during its first session, were the nucleus of the class of 1838. He was a member of the Whig Society, was always gentle, amiable, cheerful and companionable, a decided favorite among his classmates; passed steadily and uninterruptedly through the whole four years of his course; was never known to break one of the college laws, and was regular in the performance of every duty. After graduating, he spent two years (1838–40) with Professor Joseph Henry as a student and assistant; the next three (1840–43) as a civil engineer on the New York and Erie Railroad; then another (1843–44) in studying law in Princeton. During the last year he made a public profession of his faith by uniting with the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

In the autumn of 1844 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he was regularly graduated after a full three years' course of study. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick at Freehold Village Church, April 28, 1847, and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Richmond Church, Philadelphia, Pa. by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, November 16, 1847. Here he labored industriously and successfully for two years, when he resigned and became Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education in Philadelphia for about two years more. He then accepted a call to become pastor

of the Village Church of Freehold, N. J., and was duly installed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, February 19, 1851. In this, his second charge, he labored with great acceptance and usefulness for five years.

At the end of this time he accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church in the city of New York, and was installed over it on May 12, 1856. In November, 1869, the church removed to a new edifice, corner Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Streets, and its name was changed to The Phillips Church. Dr. Alexander is still its pastor. Here he has continued to labor steadily, unostentatiously and zealously for thirty-two years, beloved and revered by the people of his charge and respected and honored by all who know him. Long may his life and labors be continued! He has never married.

In 1862 Dr. Alexander received his title of Doctor of Divinity from Washington College, Pa. In 1865 he was made a Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1881 a Vice-President of The American Colonization Society, both of which offices he still holds. He is also President of The Board of Trustees of Rutgers Female College in New York City and of the New York State Colonization Society. Since 1869 he has been the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of New York, to the great comfort and satisfaction of all concerned.

Dr. Alexander's published works have been as follows: 1. "Life Sketches from Scottish History." 18mo. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.——2. "Sermons by the Tennants and their Contemporaries." 12mo. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.——3. "History of the Irish Presbyterian Church." Condensed from the standard works of Reed and Killen. New York, 1860.——4. "Princeton College During the XVIIIth Century." New York, 1872. This is a volume of rare interest for every graduate of Princeton College. No other work ever written has rendered such full and ample justice to the Alumni of the last century. And the admirable *Preface* is more entertaining and creditable to the authorship than any other part of the book.——5. "Princeton College." Illustrated. *Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1877.

——6. Editions of "Pilgrim's Progress," *Princeton Review*, April, 1859.——7. "History of the Presbytery of New York," 1888.

We close this sketch of Dr. Alexander's life with the following tribute from his loving classmate, Major Henry W. B. Woodhull, M.D., to each sentiment of which every surviving member of our class will promptly say "*Amen.*"

"The memories of fifty-eight years cluster around the name of the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D. In 1831 we were school-boys together at the old stone academy in Princeton, preparing for college. Then he was quiet, gentle and studious; now he is the dignified, courteous, refined and cultured pastor of one of New York's prominent churches, devoted to his work and beloved by his people. We said to him: 'We want you to come to our semi-centennial class gathering, and open it with prayer.' And who of the fourteen present will ever forget how we all knelt with him in thanksgiving for the preservation of this little remnant of our seventy-five to come together again after the lapse of half a century, and in prayer for the widows and children of those who had gone before us? We felt in our hearts that the mantle of his eminent and sainted father had now been handed on from his brothers, Addison and James, and so had fallen upon him; and that OUR Alexander wore and graced it worthily."

REV. JAMES MADISON ALLEN, A.M.

JAMES MADISON ALLEN was born November 13, 1814, at Amelia Court-House in Virginia, and was a son of James and Elizabeth Davis (Pollard) Allen. After receiving his earlier training in the best schools of his native county he received his final preparation for college in the Preparatory Department of Hampden Sydney College. His deportment had always been staid and thoughtful, but he first made a public profession of his faith by uniting with the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church of Petersburg, Va.

He entered the Sophomore class of Princeton College in the autumn of 1835, becoming a member of the Whig Society. He was grave, studious and gentlemanly, never mingling on very free and easy terms with his fellow-students, but pursuing the quiet and even tenor of his way. He was greatly respected and also greatly liked by them, nevertheless. He

maintained an excellent scholarship, and at the end of his course received the ninth grade among the 75 graduates of his class.

After his graduation he immediately entered Princeton Theological Seminary, whence, at the end of a full course, he was regularly graduated in 1841, but spent there a fourth year as a resident licentiate, leaving in 1842. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of East Hanover, in Virginia, June 5, 1841, and was ordained by the same Presbytery Nov. 20, 1842, and installed as pastor over the Presbyterian Churches of Providence and Byrd within its bounds. Here he labored diligently and faithfully until he was released in May 1, 1846, from the charge of Providence Church, and on the 15th day of the same month was installed as pastor of Hebron Church. Over these two churches (Byrd and Hebron) he continued to have the oversight and care until, owing to the delicate condition of his health, his pastoral relation to them was dissolved by the Presbytery, April 16, 1853. For one year—1853-4—he was then engaged in the service of The American Bible Society, as its agent in Virginia. But his health throughout this year continued to be poor, and at its close he retired to the house of his brother, Mr. E. H. Allen, in Amelia County, Va., where he died on October 11, 1854. He was buried in Blandford Cemetery at Petersburg, Va., but there is no epitaph above the spot where his mortal remains repose.

Mr. Allen was never married. He was, so far as is known, the author of only one small pamphlet, "On Confirmation." He was a good man, devout, conscientious, faithful to every assumed obligation and in the discharge of every duty. He was a good scholar and well read in general literature. He possessed a clear mind, abilities above the average and fair oratorical powers. Had good health and prolonged life been granted him he would probably have become a man of considerable eminence in his profession.

WILLIAM TEMPLE ALLEN, ESQ.

William Temple Allen was born at Clifton, in Clarke County, Va., September 13, 1817. His father was David Hume Allen, who was graduated from Princeton College in 1802, married and practiced law for a few years, but retired to cultivate a fine estate and build up one of the most beautiful homes in the Shenandoah Valley. There he died, in the enjoyment of books and the practice of that old-time hospitality for which Virginia was once famous. The mother of our classmate was Sarah Griffin (Taylor) Allen, a daughter of Col. Griffin Taylor, a soldier of the revolution.

Mr. Allen was prepared for college at the Academy at Berryville, in his native county, then taught by Hamilton Washington. He joined the Sophomore Class in the College of New Jersey, and was received into the Whig Society in the fall of 1835. During the three years of his stay in college he maintained a very respectable standing as a scholar, and was much esteemed by his associates for his orderly habits, his unassuming manners and his gentlemanly demeanor.

After being graduated Mr. Allen spent a part of the following year in Alexandria, Va., studying engineering and geology with Benjamin Hallowell, a distinguished mathematician and teacher of that city. He then took a cruise to the Pacific, on the famous old frigate "United States," as Secretary to the Commodore commanding the squadron, visiting the Madeira Islands, Brazil, Cape Horn, Chili, Peru, etc. He spent a while with our Minister at Santiago as a sort of Secretary of Legation. He then returned to his home again, narrowly escaping shipwreck off Cape Horn.

We will now let him speak for himself, quoting from several interesting letters received from him.

"After two or three years of idleness, much given to field sports, I built a house on a portion of the paternal acres, and kept bachelor's hall for three years. On June 6, 1849, I married Miss Mary E. Bayly, daughter of Major Samuel Bayly, of Grafton, Fauquier County, Va. Finding that life on a farm left me a good many unoccupied hours, I

took to the study of ornithology, and having some natural talent for drawing, undertook to produce a series of portraits of Virginia birds. The result was 150 plates, each of one species, mostly in groups and with characteristic scenery, of life size, faithfully drawn, and colored from specimens obtained by the use of my own gun. Meanwhile, I had kept up my knowledge of Latin and Greek, and added to them French, Spanish and Italian.

"In 1880, finding myself growing rusty from lack of work, I undertook an 'Illustrated Flora of the Shenandoah Valley.' I have now collected, classified and drawn, colored from life, about 800 species of wild flowers and flowering shrubs, with no assistance save correspondence with prominent professors of the sciences. From want of means I have not published either of these works."

About the civil war of 1861–65, and the part he took in it, Mr. Allen writes:

"As regards my part in the unfortunate struggle for 'States rights,' it did not amount to much. Although not an ardent secessionist, when our State was invaded, I did not hesitate, but entered the service in a cavalry company as a 'high private,' and with very little ambition for a higher rank. After a year's service, finding that my wife and three little children were in a very helpless and unprotected way, on a lonely farm, just in the track of every army that traversed the Valley, and the time for which my company had enlisted having expired, I returned home and was promptly captured. Gen. Sedgwick accepted my parole to stay quietly at home, which I did to the end of the war. I did not, however, escape its ravages. Army after army encamped upon me, Gen. Sheridan, with 45,000 or 50,000 troops, having at one time his quarters in my house. Everything on the place was burnt or otherwise destroyed, and at the end of the four years of war I had nothing left on the place but my house. Such was the fate of many places in this Valley, but in a few years they rose Phœnix-like from their ashes, and now you would never suspect that war had been within a 100 miles of us."

For many years before Mr. Allen was re-discovered and this correspondence opened, he had been thoroughly lost to all his classmates. At the meeting of our class on June 20, 1888, the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation, he was fully believed by each person present to have died many years before that time. In reference to this he writes: "I am not surprised at the report of my death, *as I have been buried alive for years*, so far as mingling with the great world goes.

Yet, in fact, I have enjoyed uninterrupted health for more than forty years. My home has always been on this one spot in Clarke County, Va. I am sorry I have never done anything to reflect honor on our old '*Alma Mater*.'"

Mr. Allen looks forward with lively interest to the appearance of this "Class Book," and writes: "I am glad to hear that the 'Class Book' is getting on so well. I feel a deep interest in it. I know of no book whatever I would rather see. I have spent many an hour in musing over the probable fates and fortunes of my classmates at Princeton. When you see Sam Alexander, now Reverend, and doubtless gray, greet him kindly for me, and ask him if he remembers the many games of chess we had while waiting for the bell to ring for recitations. I retain most agreeable recollections of my college life, and although parted from my classmates fifty years, have not forgotten one of them."

Mr. Allen has three children, viz., 1. William Temple Allen, Jr., a Protestant Episcopal minister, in charge of three parishes, viz.: Jacksonville, Gadsden and another in Alabama.——2. Mary Bayly, married to Mr. J. E. Bryarly, of Clarke County, Va.——3. Emma, married to Bushrod Corbin Washington, of Jefferson County, West Va., now living in Washington City.

He also has three grandchildren. His family are all Episcopalians, but he is not himself a member of any church.

One of the most agreeable incidents connected with the preparation of this work is its leading to a renewal of acquaintance and friendship with our long "buried" classmate, William Temple Allen.

BLOOMFIELD JERVIS BEACH, A.M., ESQ.

Bloomfield Jervis Beach was born at Annsville, Oneida County, N. Y, June 27, 1820. His father was Samuel Beach, and his mother Susan Maria (Jervis) Beach. He was prepared for college at Rome, N. Y., under Oliver C. Grosvenor and entered the senior class of the College of New Jersey in

the fall of 1837. He was a member of the Cliosophic Society.

Mr. Beach was diligent and faithful in study, and at his graduation stood among the first fifteen of his class in scholarship. His behavior was always orderly, and his demeanor gentlemanly and agreeable, and he left a most favorable impression upon his classmates, and we doubt not upon the Faculty of the college also.

After graduating he spent one and a half years as a civil engineer in the service of the State of New York, after which he began the study of law in the office of Calvin B. Gay, Esq., at Rome, N. Y. After studying three years he was licensed to practice in 1843 and from that time until now has continued to practice in Rome.

Mr. Beach married, at Nashua, N. H., February 22, 1864, Miss Ann Frances Whittemore, of that town. She died in October, 1867. He married again, October 8, 1874, Miss Caroline Elizabeth Baker, a daughter of Daniel P. Baker, of Sing Sing, N. Y. She still lives. He has but one child, a son, by his first wife, John Bloomfield Beach, born May 5, 1865, and now living in Florida.

Mr. Beach holds the highest possible standing in the community (at Rome) in which he dwells. As a lawyer he is regarded as having no superior in the Mohawk Valley. He possesses wealth, which a warm heart prompts him to use with a generous hand. His fellow-citizens have confided to him many offices of trust and responsibility, showing their estimate of his moral worth and his business abilities. He has been a Director in the Fort Stanwix Bank from its organization, in 1847; a Director in the First National Bank of Rome since 1854; Secretary and Treasurer of the Rome Savings Bank from its organization, in 1851; one of the Rome Water Commissioners from their organization, in 1871. And probably the most important of all, he has been, since 1875, President of the Board of Trustees of the Central New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, an institution containing during the year ending September 30, 1887, 165 pupils in attendance.

"Although not a church member, Mr. Beach regards him-

self as a Presbyterian and is a reverent believer. He is a Republican; yet not active in politics, nor ever an office-seeker. He has an excellent library of general literature, and is a large reader of the best books. He is a thoughtful, polite and most agreeable gentleman." Such is the testimony of one of his most intelligent neighbors.

Mr. Beach was present at our grand class-meeting at Princeton on June 20, 1888, and by his presence and the part he took in its proceedings added greatly to the pleasure of the gathering. He was unanimously elected Vice-President of the class. And it may properly be said that by his wise and liberal suggestions he secured the preparation and publication of this Class Book.

ZENAS LINDSLEY BEACH, A.M., ESQ.

Zenas Lindsley Beach, son of Ephraim Beach, was born at East Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., March 12, 1819. After his birth his father removed to Newark, N. J., and finally to Catskill, N. Y., so that the son was also, for awhile, a resident in those places. He was prepared for college in Newark, N. J., under the tution of Nathan Hedges. He entered the Freshman Class in the College of New Jersey in the autumn of 1834, and was soon after received into the Cliosophic Society.

Mr. Beach was a man of stout and strongly-built frame, of dark complexion, of pleasant and cheerful manners, of kind and friendly disposition, and very popular among his fellow-students. He stood fairly in his class as a scholar. All who knew him will hold him in affectionate and respectful remembrance.

After his graduation he studied law with Mitchel Sanford, Esq., in Catskill, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced law in Catskill until 1847. He united with the Presbyterian Church of Catskill January 3, 1841. He married Miss Sarah Brace, daughter of Abel Brace, M.D., a leading physician of that place, September 24, 1845. Mrs. Beach survived him, and still resides in Catskill.

For reasons largely connected with his health, about 1847 he became the head of a tanning establishment in Delaware County, N. Y., where he remained until 1857, when he returned to Catskill. He died suddenly in New York City on February 13, 1868, of heart disease. He had been disabled from active duties by this disease for several years, but unadvisedly ran to overtake a Fourth Avenue car, and died in the car.

Mr. Beach was a colonel in the Volunteer Militia, also a Justice of the Peace. While studying law he was editor of a newspaper, entitled *The Catskill Village Whig*.

Four children survived him, viz.: 1. Edward Cunningham Beach, now resident in Gloucester City, N. J.——2. Edward James Beach, now residing in New York City.——3. Anna Stirling Beach, Catskill, N. Y.——4. Frank Henry, an officer in the United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

We quote a few sentences from a letter of the Rev. George A. Howard, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Catskill. He says: "Mr. Beach was a consistent and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, and was universally esteemed in this community for his intelligence, uprightness, decision of character and kindly courtesy. He made many and strong friends, although he always showed that he had the courage of his convictions, and he was intensely loved by those who were nearest him."

CHARLES SHEPARD BEARDSLEY, ESQ.

Charles Shepard Beardsley was born in Scipio Township, Cayuga County, N. Y., April 15, 1815. His parents were Charles Sherman Beardsley and Mrs. Hannah (Durkee) Beardsley. He was prepared for college at Homer, N. Y., under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Woolworth, and entered the Junior Class at Princeton College in 1836. He was a member of the Cliosophic Society.

As we recollect Beardsley in his college days, he was above the average height; rather slender than otherwise; wore a bright and cheerful countenance; was sociable and amiable in

disposition; orderly and strictly moral; yet fond of a good joke and not averse from fun; well liked by all his fellow students, fairly industrious as a student, and an excellent speaker.

After his graduation, Mr. Beardsley studied law one year under the illustrious William H. Seward, at one time Governor of the State of New York, and afterwards Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Abraham Lincoln. He then abandoned the law, for what reason is not known to us, and became a farmer. And a farmer he has continued to be unto this time.

Mr. Beardsley was married April 9, 1843, in Auburn, N. Y., to Miss Alida R. Ten Eyck, daughter of Conrad R. Ten Eyck, Esq., of that city. He reports that he has five sons and one daughter, viz.: 1. Charles S., a lawyer, who married Miss Ellen Hulbart, and practices law in New York City.——2. George T., who is married, and lives in Lafayette, Ind.——3. Henry W., who married Miss Fanny Cox, and lives in New York City.——4. Frank C., who married a Miss McNeill, and lives in Portland, Me.——5. Edmund, who is single, and lives in New York City.——6. Alida R., married to Mr. John Sittington and living in Rochester, N. Y. He also tells us that he is the happy progenitor of fifteen grand-children.

Mr. Beardsley informs us that he is a decided Presbyterian; that he has received no offices of any kind; that he wears no title, and that he has published nothing whatever. He is just plain Charles S. Beardsley. He was present at our grand Class-meeting on June 20, 1888, full of life and good spirits. Since then, after his return from a western trip, he badly hurt his hand and could not write for some time. But his general health is excellent. His address is Auburn, N. Y. And his letters show that he is as full of affection for his *Alma Mater* and his class-mates as he was when a student in the college. Perhaps even fuller.

CHARLES THEODORE BELLOWS, A.M.

Charles Theodore Bellows was a son of Mr. Charles H. Bellows and Mrs. Lucinda Bellows, of Newburgh, N. Y. He was born in New York City, July 15, 1818, and was finally prepared for college under the instructions of the Rev. Samuel H. Phinney of Newburgh. He entered college at the beginning of the Sophomore year in the fall of 1835, and became a member of the Whig Society. He was a quiet and gentlemanly youth, slender in person, of a pale countenance, and evidently delicate in health. He mingled little in the sports and enjoyments of his associates, and was fairly studious and attentive to all his college duties.

After his graduation, he studied law in the office of John A. Millard, Esq., at Troy, N. Y., and afterwards with the same gentleman in New York City. But we cannot learn that he ever attempted to practice. Most probably his health was not adequate to the effort. He was never married.

Mr. Bellows died in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 15, 1856, of consumption, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, near that city.

JAMES LEWORTHY BERRIEN.

James Leworthy Berrien was born in New York City, December 15, 1819. His parents were Daniel Berrien, a manufacturer of and dealer in brushes, in Pearl Street, New York, and Sarah (Pettingill) Berrien, who was born in Newburgh, N. Y.

Mr. Berrien entered the Sophomore Class at College in 1835, and joined the Cliosophic Society. He was not at all addicted to hard study, but on the contrary was indolent in his habits, and irregular in his attendance, and when he was graduated came out as one of the lowest dozen in scholarship. If any spree or disturbance occurred, Berrien was tolerably certain to have a hand in it. Yet he possessed fair natural abilities, was jovial, frank in his manner, and rather popular with a certain set.

After his graduation he studied law with Horace Holden, Esq., then an eminent lawyer of New York City. Here his college habits seem to have followed him. One who is now a prominent lawyer in New York, and who was his fellow-student in Mr. Holden's law-office, writes of him: "I know nothing good of him. He had no church associations, but the very opposite. His associations were bad. He learned enough law to pass his examinations and be admitted to the Bar, but he had no success in the profession and soon dropped out of sight." For some time he had an office in Peck Slip. About 1846 he is said to have gone to California, and to have spent there six or seven years, but in 1853 he was again in New York City, where he continued to reside until his death. From 1870 until 1875 he held the position of Notary in connection with the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. He died of brain disease on June 16, 1875, having been blind for several years before his death, which is said to have occurred in an asylum.

We have heard a report that Mr. Berrien was married and had children not long after he began to practice law, but obtained no satisfactory evidence of the truthfulness of the report. On June 16, 1864, he married Jean M. Stilwell, daughter of Gaskill Stilwell, of New Jersey. They had one child, Ellen Nicholson Berrien. His widow, some years ago, married a Mr. Smith, and resides on Long Island.

Mr. Berrien was a man of good presence, courteous and winning manners, and was always a great favorite among the ladies. His near relatives, parents, brothers and others, a large family fifty years ago, have all passed away. His life-history, although nearly all his life was passed in the city of New York, has been by far a more difficult one to trace than has been that of any other member of the Class of 1838.

JAMES VAN ZANDT BLANEY, A.M., M.D.

James Van Zandt Blaney was born May 1, 1820, at New Castle, Del. He was a son of Cornelius Dushane Blaney and Mrs. Susan (Cannon) Blaney of that city, and was prepared

for college by Professor Agnew, of Newark, Del., and entered the Class of 1838 at the beginning of its Senior year, when he also became a member of the Whig Society. He was bright, vivacious, versatile, a charming talker and an attractive companion. He studied diligently and zealously, but his efforts were mainly directed to Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; while for the Languages and Mathematics he cared comparatively little. He was a great favorite of Professor Joseph Henry and of Professor John Torrey, whom he assisted, out of study hours, in their laboratories. He remained a year after his graduation in order further to acquaint himself, under the direction of those Professors, with his favorite branches of knowledge. He then took up the study of medicine and received his degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842.

Almost immediately afterwards he went to Chicago and established himself as a practitioner of medicine. His professional career was eminently successful, and his large and lucrative practice as a physician was continued until 1861. Indeed there were many families who felt unwilling to relinquish his attendance upon them, even up to the time of his last illness.

Dr. Blaney's highest triumphs and his widest fame were achieved outside of his medical practice. When he went to Chicago in 1842 he organized, in connection with Dr. Brainard, the Rush Medical College in that city, gave the first course of lectures ever delivered therein, and held until 1866 the Professorship of Chemistry. One who was familiar with him in those days writes: "His lectures were marked with unusual brilliancy. He possessed great power in instructing students, and an especial faculty for exciting enthusiasm in scientific subjects. As a lecturer he was ready and accurate, and by his methods and manners impressed his ideas forcibly upon his hearers. He was a man of quick perceptions, unusual natural ability and culture, and of vast acquirements in his chosen fields of chemistry, geology, metallurgy and kindred subjects."

On the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, Dr. Blaney

entered the army as a surgeon of volunteers, and during its continuance filled many positions of responsibility, and acquired a wide reputation by his signal ability. He was stationed for some time at Norfolk, Va., holding the responsible post of Medical Director; was for a time on the staff of Gen. David Hunter, and towards the close of the war was appointed Medical Purveyor and stationed at Chicago, where he had charge of vast quantities of medical stores.

For several years before the war Dr. Blaney resided at Evanston, Ill., a few miles from Chicago, and was also connected with the North Western University as Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Blaney returned from the war broken down in health, but still continued his lectures at the Rush Medical College. Upon the death of President Brainard in 1866, Dr. Blaney succeeded him as president, and filled that position about eight years until just before his death, when, owing to the state of his health, he resigned. He was a Free Mason, and attained a very high position in the Masonic Order. He also founded and edited for many years *The Chicago Medical Journal.*

Dr. Blaney was a man of strict integrity. He at one time possessed $75,000 in ready money, but the casualties of business plunged him in debt, and he honorably gave up his last dollar to meet his obligations. He was also one of the most genial of men, possessing wonderful conversational powers, and was the idol of every circle in which he moved.

His death ensued from dropsy, resulting from organic disease of the heart, after a long and tedious illness. He never became a member of any church, although he was a regular attendant at one of the Presbyterian Churches in Chicago, whose pastor was a frequent visitor at his bedside. This clergyman says of our classmate: "There were deep religious thoughts in his heart. A year ago I found in him a firm belief in God. During his fatal illness his soul looked upward to its God. Especially was this so during the last day of his illness. He joined with me in prayer and gave his thoughts entirely to religious subjects. It was easy for him to draw near to God." He died in Chicago December 11, 1874.

Dr. Blaney married, July 8, 1847, Miss Clarissa Butler, daughter of Walter Butler, Esq., of Chicago. He left a widow and four children. Some years after Dr. Blaney's death Mrs. Blaney married Edward Howe, Esq., of Princeton, N. J., where she still lives. His four children were: 1. James Riddle Blaney, who studied medicine at the Rush Medical College, in Chicago; devoted himself to the study of chemistry; materially assisted his father in his researches; married Miss Anne Reed Williams, daughter of Mr. John L. Williams, of Evanston, Ill., and died at Princeton, N. J., on September 29, 1878.——2. Charles Dushane Blaney, who entered Princeton College in 1871, remained two years but did not graduate, and is now engaged in business in San Diego, Cal. He married Miss Isabella Williams, daughter of John Marshall Williams, of Evanston, Ill.——3. Mrs. Elizabeth Blaney Lynde married Mr. Rollin Harper Lynde and resides in New York City.——4. Mrs. Clarissa Blaney Rust married Mr. Frank Nelson Rust, and lives at Pasadena, Cal.

CLAYTON BLACKWELL, A.M., M.D.

Clayton Blackwell was born near Princeton, N. J., May 20, 1820, on the farm now occupied by Leavitt Howe, Esq. His parents were Elijah and Mrs. Eliza Blackwell. His older brother, John Harrison Blackwell, M.D., was graduated in 1825; received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1829; practiced law in Canada and died there in 1871.

Clayton Blackwell attended for some years the white stone Academy on Washington St., in Princeton (which has now entirely disappeared), and was finally prepared for college by the Rev. Charles C. Sears. He entered college in 1834 at the beginning of the Freshman year. He was a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was regular and faithful in his performance of all the prescribed duties of the institution; was friendly, sociable and agreeable in his manners; and formed many strong and life-long attachments among his

companions. At his graduation he came out 16th in scholarship among his 75 classmates.

After graduating in 1838, he went to Mississippi and taught for some years in a private family in the vicinity of Natchez, after which he entered upon the study of medicine and received his degree of M.D. in 1845 from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. In the same year (1845) he went to Texas and established himself near Clinton, De Witt Co., in that State, in the practice of his profession, which soon became extensive and lucrative, so that he acquired a very snug property. In 1849 his younger brother, Mr. Montgomery Blackwell, went from Princeton, N. J., and joined Dr. Blackwell, which led the latter to engage in the business of raising and selling live stock, to which the younger brother devoted his time and attention, while the Doctor continued to practice medicine. On March 4, 1852, he married Mrs. Miriam G. Bell, a widow lady with four children, who resided near Clinton, where she owned a plantation and was a person of considerable pecuniary ability.

Doctor Blackwell died January 18, 1854, after suffering for three and a half years from the prolonged and painful inroads of consumption. In Texas, as before in Princeton, he was greatly beloved by all who knew him. He was, in his preference and attendance, a Presbyterian, but we have not learned that he ever became a member of any church.

He left one son, William A. Blackwell, who married, has two sons, and lives in Cuero, De Witt Co., Texas.

We add a few lines written by one who knew him intimately from his earliest years, viz.: Alexander M. Scudder, Esq. (class of 1839), of Athens, Ga. He says: "Clayton Blackwell was my nearest neighbor, always accessible, genial and amiable. In our numerous walks and conversations and plays, he was ever the same gentle and loving companion." The writer of these sketches, who was also from early childhood on terms of affectionate intimacy with Clayton Blackwell, can bear unhesitating testimony to the truthfulness of Mr. Scudder's picture of his friend.

GEN. LAWRENCE O'BRIAN* BRANCH.

Lawrence O'Brian Branch was born at Enfield, Halifax County, N. C., on the 28th day of November, 1820. His father was Joseph Branch, Esq.; his mother Susan Simpson (O'Brian) Branch. His ancestors were for many years prominent in the affairs of North Carolina, both as a colony and as a State. His mother died on Christmas Day, 1825, and in 1826 his father removed to Tennessee with his family, and himself died in 1827. Thus left an orphan, Lawrence passed under the guardian care of his uncle, Gov. John Branch, who brought him back to North Carolina, where he resided until the spring of 1829 with his guardian's family. In May, 1829, Gov. Branch having been appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Andrew Jackson, Lawrence accompanied him to Washington City, and resided with him there until the dissolution of the Cabinet, in 1831, when he returned with him to North Carolina. While in Washington he studied for a time under Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Governor of Ohio, then Secretary of the Treasury and finally Chief Justice of the United States. He afterwards had for his preceptor William J Bingham, a very distinguished educator of North Carolina, in Orange County of that State. In 1835 he was sent to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, but did not remain through his Freshman year.

In the autumn of 1835 he entered Princeton College, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. In company with him came his two older brothers, Joseph and Lewis Henry Branch,† and his cousin, John R. Branch.

*This middle name is misspelled "O'Brien" in all the "College Catalogues."

†Joseph Branch was graduated in 1837. He had a large and fine looking physique, and was one of the finest speakers of his class. After becoming a lawyer, he was Attorney-General of Florida, residing at Tallahassee. He afterwards removed to Arkansas, where he was cruelly murdered by renegades in 1866.

Lewis Henry Branch did not graduate. He was born in Halifax County, N. C., December 4, 1815. After leaving college he became a planter in Leon County, Florida, and continued such until his death there, July 25, 1849. He was a good man, respected and beloved by all. He left a widow and a son, both of whom are now dead.

For a sketch of John R. Branch, see a page further on.

"Larry" Branch, as he was familiarly called by his college associates, was cheerful, yet thoughful; was much loved, yet always highly respected. He was an intense man, of quick perception, of clear understanding, of solid convictions and of firm purpose; a man of whom much might safely be expected in any profession or walk in life to which he might devote himself. He was faithfully studious, and came out with the seventh grade in a class of seventy-five. He also delivered the English Salutatory on Commencement, the day of his class' graduation.

In 1839 Mr. Branch went to Tennessee, and studied law with Judge John Marshall. While there he also very ably edited (incognito) a political paper called *The Reserve Corps*. In November, 1840, he went to Florida, to engage in the practice of law, but being not yet twenty-one years of age, could not get a license. Such, however, were his precocity and prominence that the Legislature of that State passed a special act, authorizing him to be licensed, notwithstanding his non-age, provided he could pass the necessary examination. This he did without difficulty, and became a very brilliant and successful lawyer. In the early part of 1841 he served as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Reid in the Seminole War, for which service he subsequently received two land warrants from the Government. He resided in Florida until 1848, actively and successfully prosecuting his profession.

In September of 1848 he removed to Raleigh, N. C., where he continued to reside until his death, and to practice his profession until 1855. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Manley a member of the Literary Board of North Carolina. In 1852 he was elected an Elector on the Pierce and King Presidential ticket. In October, 1852, he was elected President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, a position he held until May, 1855, when he was elected by the Democratic party a member of the United States House of Representatives. In 1857 he was elected for a second term without opposition, and in 1859 for a third term by an almost unanimous vote. In December, 1860, on the resigna-

tion of the Hon. Howell Cobb, he was tendered by President Buchanan the high and responsible position of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which he promptly declined. In 1861, after his State had seceded, he resigned his seat in Congress, and attempted to follow her fortunes. At the earnest request of Governor Ellis he accepted the office of Quarter-Master General and Pay-Master General of North Carolina, but in September following (1861), he was commissioned as Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment of North Carolina troops, and on the 17th of January, 1862, was made a Brigadier-General. Soon after this latter appointment Gen. Branch took command at New Berne, where he made a gallant stand against Gen. Burnside, but was crowded back by superior numbers. He was in many of the great battles which followed. He led the first assault upon McClellan in the battles around Richmond; was conspicuous in the second Manassas campaign against Gen. Pope; was in charge of a Division at the capture of Harper's Ferry by Jackson just before the battle of Antietam; and was finally killed on the 17th day of September, 1862, in that battle, near Sharpsburg, on the front line, while checking the advance of Burnside's corps. The following account of his death is given by Major John Hughes, of New Berne, N. C., who was with him when he was killed: "He had swept the enemy from before him, and all firing had ceased in his immediate front, when Generals Gregg and Archer directed his attention to a V-shaped column of the enemy that was advancing against the troops on his left. He stepped forward, and formed with these generals a little group, which evidently attracted the attention of some sharp shooter of the other side. For, just as he was raising his field glasses to his eyes, a single shot was fired, and a bullet was sent to do its deadly work, which, striking him in the right cheek, passed out back of his left ear, and he fell, dying, into the arms of a member of his staff. His remains were taken to Raleigh. The citizens of Raleigh in mass-meeting passed resolutions expressive of their sense of the greatness of the loss, and the Legislature took action in the same direction.

His funeral cortege was grand, solemn and impressive." A gentleman of Raleigh adds: "Mr. Branch grew rapidly in the estimation of the people of this State, and at the time of his death was greatly beloved and respected. He was a man of strong traits of character, firm and decided in his convictions, and decidedly well informed upon general topics. He took a prominent part in Congress in discussing many of the great issues of that day, and was at one time one of the most prominent members from the South."

Gen. Branch married, April 23, 1844, Miss Nannie Haywood Blount, only daughter of Gen. William Augustus Blount, of Washington, Beaufort County, N. C. She still lives and resides in Raleigh, N. C., highly esteemed by all who know her. Gen. Branch left four children: 1. Susan O'Brian Branch, married to Mr. Robert H. Jones, of Durham, N. C.——2. William Augustus Blount Branch, who married Miss Eliza Blount, and resides on his estate near Washington, N. C.——3. Nannie Haywood Branch, who married Armistead Jones, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Raleigh, N. C., and ——4. Josephine Lawrence Branch, married to Kerr Craige, Esq., of Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN WILLES BURTON, ESQ.

John Willes Burton was born at Beatiesford, Lincoln County, N. C., March 23, 1817. His parents were Alfred Moore Burton, Esq. (lawyer), and Mrs. Elizabeth (Fulenwider) Burton. He was educated first at Beatiesford Academy under Robert Alison and afterward at Lincolnton Academy under a Mr. Dye.

Mr. Burton entered the Freshman class at Princeton in the early part of 1835, and joined the Cliosophic Society, and passed through his course very creditably, graduating with a scholarship considerably above the average of his class. He was a tall and slender young man, rather delicate in appearance, but he was active and vigorous, and took rather a distinguished part in the games on the back campus. He was

quick, impulsive, occasionally under provocation passionate; but was ordinarily gentle, warm-hearted and much liked by his companions.

After leaving college he commenced the study of law, first under the tuition of his father at Beatiesford, afterwards at Riarson's Law Schools at Mocksville, Davis County, N. C. He received his license to practice law in 1841, and immediately after went to Tennessee, where he established himself at Lebanon, and practiced in connection with his kinsman, the Hon. Robert M. Burton. While at Lebanon he for a time represented his county in the legislature of Tennessee.

After practicing law in Lebanon, Tenn., about two years, he removed in 1851 to Shreveport, La., in which place he had practiced only four years when he was seized with a fatal attack of yellow fever, and died at Shreveport, La., January 12, 1855.

Mr. Burton was never married. Those who knew him in his later years have represented his professional attainments as being very good, so that he had a fine prospect of success and eminence when so suddenly cut off. His mother's family, the Fulenwiders of Lincoln County, N. C., were extensive iron manufacturers.

ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Alexander Spotswood Campbell, son of John Wilson Campbell and Mrs. Mildred Walker (Moore) Campbell, was born at Petersburg, Va., March 10, 1818. He was prepared for college at Petersburg, under the training of Jonathan Smith, entered the Junior Class in Princeton College in 1836, and became a member of the Whig Society.

He was of large frame and stoutly built, and of quiet, retiring and orderly habits. After his graduation he devoted himself to the study of law, and attended the Law School of Judge Lomax, at Fredericksburg, Va. He writes: "In the course of a year or two after I came to the bar, I married, and under the force of circumstances gave up the law and became a

plain Virginia farmer." He has continued to be and still is, a farmer.

He married, April 17, 1844, Miss Mary Ann Tyler Horner, daughter of Mr. Robert Richard Horner, who resided near Warrenton, Va. He reports that he has had eight children, to wit: 1, John Wilson;——2, Mary Horner;——3, Mildred Moore;——4, William Horner;——5, Robert Richard;——6, Josephine Horner;——7, Harry Tyler:——8, Alexander Spotswood.

His son Robert Richard married a daughter of Col. John S. Mosby, is a lawyer, resides at Warrenton, Va., and is Recorder of that town. We are indebted to the courtesy of this gentleman for much of the information obtained concerning his father. Mr. Campbell's son Harry Tyler married the daughter of an English gentleman named Muller.

Mr. Campbell states that he has never published anything; has never held any civil office, nor any other office than that of sergeant in an artillery company during the war of 1861–65.

His mother, who died a few years ago, aged about 98 years, was a great-granddaughter of Sir Alexander Spotswood. His only brother, Charles Campbell, was the author of "The History of Virginia," published in 1859.

Mr. Campbell is a Presbyterian, and was in early life a member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va., of which the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D.D., is pastor. The writer is informed that "he is well-preserved, looking young when we consider his age, but his hearing is much impaired. He is something of a recluse, and leads a very quiet and retired life." Mr. Campbell, himself, writes: "My post-office address is Loch Raven, Baltimore County, Md., where I own a small farm of forty acres and have made my home for the last four or five years." He was not present at our memorable class-meeting on June 20, 1888. In a note received by the writer a fortnight before that meeting, Mr. Campbell says: "Most gladly would I embrace the opportunity thus afforded of meeting once more my dear old class-mates, but I regret to say that circumstances forbid my entertaining any such hope. Should I fail to come, please convey to one and all my old

friends who may be with you, my warmest and most affectionate regards."

JAMES SAMUEL CARPER, ESQ.

James Samuel Carper was born at Republican Mill, Fairfax Co., Va., January 1, 1819. His father was Philip Frederick Carper; his mother Mrs. Catharine (Drill) Carper. His father owned the Mill above-mentioned, which was on the stage road from Leesburg to Alexandria, and his lands at one time adjoined the Mount Vernon estate When a child James attended with his mother the Episcopal Church near Alexandria, in which Gen. Washington was once accustomed to worship. He was prepared for college by P. T. Renney, a classical teacher of Fairfax Co. At the age of fifteen he went to Amherst College, Mass., where he was a Freshman.

In 1836 he entered Princeton College as a Sophomore half-advanced, and joined the Cliosophic Society. He was a man of large frame and somewhat reserved and quiet manners; was orderly and regular in his habits; was fairly studious and maintained through his course a good average in scholarship. He gave much attention to public speaking, and was a self-possessed, fluent, graceful and impressive speaker and debater. He delivered, by appointment of the Cliosophic Society, one of the orations on the Fourth of July, 1837, on "The Fallacy of our Prophetic Dissolution," and, by appointment of the College Faculty, one of the Commencement speeches on the day of his graduation, on "The Intellect of the Eighteenth Century."

After leaving College, Mr. Carper studied law with Burr W. Harrison, Esq., of Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., in which place he established himself in the practice of his profession for about three years, but was not very successful. He married, June 25, 1846, Miss Elizabeth C. Cost, only child of Mr. George Cost (then deceased), of Burkittsville, Frederick Co., Md., which place became his home for the remainder of his life. He had no children. Mrs. Carper still lives and resides in Burkittsville.

Mr. Carper was fond of poetry and politics, and was to the last a fluent debater and an attractive speaker. We have read several specimens of his poetry, some of which were admirable. Under the administration of Taylor and Fillmore he held the office of Chief Clerk under the Third Auditor in one of the Departments at Washington. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature, and continued to be a member for several years.

In October, 1876, Mr. Carper visited the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and was taken very sick while there, but rallied and spent a very pleasant Christmas among his friends. But he was afterwards overtaken by a snow-storm when returning from Frederick City to his home, which exposure brought on typhoid pneumonia that resulted in his death on Feb. 9, 1877. He died and was buried at Burkittsville, Frederick Co., Md.

His widow, in writing of him, incidentally gives this high eulogium: "I often heard him speak of his classmates (yourself included). He had traveled much and was an accomplished gentleman and an exemplary husband. To my aged mother, who survived him two years, he ever manifested the most tender and chivalrous courtesy. His nature was refined, and culture brought out all the noble qualities of his generous heart." Happy is that man whose widow, twelve years after his death, can offer to his memory such a testimony.

WILLIAM GARDNER CAZENOVE, LL.B.

William Gardner Cazenove was born at Alexandria, D. C., (now Virginia) October 27, 1819, and was a son of Antoine Charles Cazenove and Mrs. Anne (Hogan) Cazenove. He was of an ancient and honorable French family; but his father was a native of Geneva in Switzerland, his ancestors, who were Huguenots, having sought refuge in that place. Our classmate was placed in his boyhood at the famous school of Benjamin Hallowell in Alexandria. After some preparatory studies at Georgetown College, District of Co-

lumbia, and at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, he entered Princeton College in 1836, uniting with the Junior Class and with the Cliosophic Society. As a student, he was bright, genial, active, gentlemanly and industrious, and was graduated with a very creditable rank for scholarship.

After leaving Princeton, he studied law for a while in the office of Robert J. Taylor, Esq. He was then matriculated as a student of law at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1841, and soon after entered on the practice of his profession in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. Subsequently he moved to Alexandria, Va., where he continued to practice law for a time, but soon abandoned the law and engaged with his brother, Louis Albert Cazenove, in mercantile business, which he prosecuted with great success until the beginning of the civil war in 1861, when he warmly espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Soon after he was elected a member of the Legislature of Virginia, in which he served two years. Subsequently he was commissioned as Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, and continued to serve the Confederacy until the fall of Richmond. At the close of the war he returned to Alexandria, was elected Vice-President of the Virginia Midland Railroad, and spent the remainder of his life directing his energies to promoting its prosperity.

Mr. Cazenove married, April 29, 1847, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Judge Robert Stanard, of Richmond, Va. They had four children: 1. Anthony Charles Cazenove, unmarried, resides in Baltimore, Md.——2. Mary Stanard, who died aged three years.——3. Anne, who died in Boston in 1866.——4. Constance Gardner Cazenove, was married December 27, 1883, to Judge Robert Emmet Waller, of Spottsylvania County, Va., and has since died.

Mr. Cazenove joined the Protestant Episcopal Church soon after he left the University of Virginia. He was many years a member of the vestry of Christ Church in Alexandria, and frequently attended the Councils of the Diocese. He died suddenly at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, on August 8, 1877, of disease of the heart. His remains were buried in Alexandria.

He was a man of fortune and of high culture. He was not only a church member, but a man of devout spirit, of consistent life, and was recognized by all who knew him as a genuine Christian. His intellect was clear and vigorous, and his mind was enlarged by reading and travel. His temperament was ardent, and he possessed a flow of animal spirits rarely met with. His cultivation of humor made him an agreeable companion; his warm, true heart made him a devoted and unselfish friend; and his decision of character and sound judgment, united to an unswerving devotion to principle, made him a valued and trusted counsellor. He possessed strict integrity; a nice sense of honor; was above all that was mean or base; prompt and faithful in fulfilling his promises; a friend to the poor; abounding in quiet acts of charity; and an ally of true Christian benevolence in every form.

EDWARD SAMUEL CLARKE, A. M.

Edward Samuel Clarke, son of Israel Clarke, M.D., and Mrs. Elizabeth (Van Cleve) Clarke, was born at Clarkesville, Mercer Co., N. J., about four miles from Princeton, N. J., October 24, 1820. John W. Van Cleve, of the College Class of 1786, was Mrs. E. V. Clarke's brother. James I. Clarke, A.M., M.D., of the Class of 1806, was a half-brother of our class-mate, Edward S. Clarke. He was a practicing physician in Trenton, N. J., and died there in 1845.

Edward S. Clarke was a pupil at the Classical and Commercial High School at Lawrenceville, N. J., where he was prepared for college under the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., and A. H. Phillips, A.M. In 1836 he entered the Sophomore Class, half-advanced, and became a member of the Whig Society. In those days he was of medium size, a bright and cheerful countenance, distinguished for neatness in dress and appearance, always and under all circumstances a gentleman in his manners, orderly, studious, sociable and attractive.

After his graduation, he did not endeavor to enter either of the learned professions, but devoted himself to mercantile

business, entering in 1845 the large and well-established house in Philadelphia of which Mr. William R. Thompson was the head, and which was engaged in the East India trade. In 1848 he became a partner in that house, and in 1851 the firm assumed the name of "Thompson, Clarke & Young." He continued in that business, with great success and advantage to himself, until 1867, since which time he has been engaged, in various ways, in promoting the welfare of his fellow-men and of the city in which he resides.

Mr. Clarke was married June 4, 1853, to Miss Margaret Thompson, daughter of Mr. William R. Thompson, merchant, of Philadelphia, and head of firm above mentioned. She died August 15, 1858, and since that date he has remained unmarried. He had only one child,—a son, who died in infancy.

Mr. Clarke has held, and still holds, many and diversified offices. 1. He became a Director in 1859 (and still is one) in the Philadelphia National Bank. 2. Since 1861 he has been a Director in the Insurance Company of North America. 3. Since about 1883 he has been a Manager of the Philadelphia Savings Fund. 4. Ever since 1860 he has been a Manager of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. 5. He is a Director in the Academy of Fine Arts. 6. A Director in the Female School of Design. 7. Since 1853 he has been a Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. 8. He is a Director in the Industrial School of Art (Spring Garden Institute). He also expends much time and thought upon various other institutions with which he is connected—institutions financial, benevolent, educational, etc. Quietly and unostentatiously he is doing much to elevate, and cheer, and bless his fellow-men. His residence is at No. 712 Spruce St., Philadelphia. He was present and took an active part in our Fiftieth Anniversary Class-meeting on June 20, 1888. He attends the Presbyterian Church, but is not a member.

HON. WILLIAM SHINN CLAWSON.

William Shinn Clawson was born October 22d, 1816, at Woodstown, Salem County, N. J. His parents were Israel Clawson, M.D , and Charlotte (Shinn) Clawson. His brother, Isaiah D. Clawson, six years younger, was a Princeton graduate of 1840, received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, practiced medicine in Woodstown and died there in 1872.

William Shinn Clawson was prepared for college first at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) High School, under A. H. Phillips, A.M., and the Rev. Samuel Hamill, D.D., and later in the Academic Department of Newark (Del.) College under Nelson Z. Graves, entering Newark College in the autumn of 1834 and remaining two years.

In the fall of 1836 he entered the Junior class at Princeton College, becoming a member of the Whig Society. He was a stout young man, of large and strong frame; was social, cheerful and often jocose in manner; was fairly studious and was graduated with a respectable average grade. He cultivated oratory, and was a good and impressive speaker.

After his graduation Mr. Clawson studied law under Francis L. McCullough, Esq., of Salem, N. J., and, having received license, settled in the practice of his profession in his native village of Woodstown, where he remained in the enjoyment of a successful and lucrative practice until his death. He received, February 23, 1859, the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, the duties of which high office he performed with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties concerned. But he was not to continue long upon the bench. After a brief attack of congestion of the brain, he died at Woodstown June 17, 1861. A large marble column, significantly broken off at the top, and wreathed with ivy—the most imposing monument in the cemetery—marks his grave.

Judge Clawson married February 27, 1849, Miss Abigail Rose Keen, daughter of Mr. Moses Keen, of Lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, N. J. She was left an orphan at an

early age, and after her father's death resided at Woodstown with her uncle. They were married at Princeton, N. J., by President Carnahan. They had no children. After Judge Clawson's death his widow married Mr. A. R. Hackett, of Bridgeton, N. J. She is still living and a second time a widow.

Judge Clawson is said to have been "a man of remarkable spirit and energy, of good attainments and of thoroughly upright character. He was not a member of any church, but was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church of Woodstown, of which he was also a Trustee."

HENRY LAWRENCE COBB, A.M.

Henry Lawrence Cobb was born August 9, 1819, at Troy (now called Troy Hills), Morris County, N. J. His parents were Henry Cobb and Mrs. Maria (Baldwin) Cobb. He was prepared for college partly by his pastor, the Rev. John Ford, and more fully at the school of the Rev. Ezra Fairchild, D.D., at Mendham, N. J.

He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton College in the autumn of 1835, and became a Clio. He was quiet, orderly and studious, and graduated with a rank for scholarship considerably above the average of his class.

After his graduation in 1838, he spent one year in Plainfield, N. J., studying law and at the same time teaching in the school of his former instructor, Dr. Ezra Fairchild, who had removed to Mendham. In the winter of 1839–40 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued the study of law until he was licensed, after which he was for a time associated in practice with Beverly Allen, Esq. He was also for some years Junior Editor of *The Western Journal and Civilian*, in the conduct of which paper he was associated both as Editor and Proprietor with M. Tanner, Esq. He became especially interested in the railroads, marble quarries and mineral and other resources of Missouri, and wrote many newspaper articles in reference to them. Well-informed Missourians have stated that the advo-

cacy of Mr. Cobb's pen did much to aid the development of the mineral resources of that State.

While living in St. Louis he had a stroke of paralysis, soon after which, in November, 1874, he returned to his native place in New Jersey, where he quietly spent the remainder of his days, enjoying the society of his relatives and friends. Mr. Cobb was never married. While living in St. Louis he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to the end of his life manifested a devoutly Christian spirit. His relatives testify that to the end his life was peaceful, Christlike and thoroughly resigned to the divine will. He died very suddenly, April 15, 1887, while seated at the dinner-table, one account says of apoplexy, another of paralysis of the heart.

ELISHA WHITAKER CONKLING, A. M.

Elisha Whitaker Conkling was a son of Isaac Conkling and Mrs. Sarah (Hall) Conkling, and was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., August 2, 1819. He was a member of a highly respectable and very excellent family. His brother, Mr. Oscar Conkling, was for some years a member of the New Jersey legislature. He was prepared for college in a select classical school at Basking Ridge.

He entered Princeton College early in the year 1836, as a Sophomore half-advanced, and joined the Cliosophic Society. He was of medium-sized stature, of a bright and pleasant countenance; of mild, amiable and sociable manners, and was well liked by all his associates. He was thoroughly correct in his deportment, attentive to every duty, and consistently religious in his character. As a scholar he was a little below the average, but not much so.

After his graduation, Mr. Conkling devoted himself to teaching. He taught first at Danville, Pa., two years; then at Hackettstown, N. J., about one year; then at Basking Ridge, N. J., two years; then again at Danville, Pa., until 1850. In the latter year he established at Danville a book and stationery store, afterwards associating with it a Foreign

Exchange Office and an Express Agency. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he joined the army, serving as a private in "The Conkling Guards." He remained in the service, however, but a short time, nor is it known that he was engaged in any actual fighting. He was a prominent citizen of Danville for many years and for some time held the office of Chief Burgess.

His life was useful and honorable, but smooth and uneventful. The writer met him in Philadelphia not many years before his death, and found him singularly unchanged by the lapse of years, both in personal appearance and in manners. He died of pneumonia, March 25, 1887.

Mr. Conkling married, March 27, 1843, Miss Margaret Ellen Hibler, daughter of Jacob Hibler, of Danville, Pa. He left no children. An adopted daughter, fully grown, died a few weeks before Mr. Conkling. His widow still resides in Danville.

He was from his early life a member of the Presbyterian Church, and as such was always influential, consistent and useful. One who was in his employ since 1850, and his associate in business since 1866, says of him: "During all these years there never was a word of difference between us. He was a man of singularly uniform temperament and possessed of numerous virtues. He stood high in the community, and was a good business man, whose word was as good as his bond. He took great interest in the welfare and advancement of the young, and assisted several young men through college."

LEWIS CONDICT COOK, A.M., M.D.

Lewis Condict Cook was born at Stewartsville, Warren County, N. J., December 16, 1818. His parents were Silas Condict Cook, of Hackettstown, N. J., and Mrs. Mary (Hyndshaw) Cook. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Joseph McCord, a Princeton graduate of 1825.

He entered Princeton College in 1836, as a Sophomore half-advanced, and joined the Cliosophic Society. He was grave,

steady and orderly in his demeanor, yet always friendly and agreeable. In person he was of average height, muscular, active, decidedly good-looking. He was attentive to all the studies and duties of the class, and was graduated with a grade for scholarship considerably above the average.

After graduating he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842. He then settled to the practice of his profession in Hackettstown, N. J., where, with the exception of one interval, from 1857 to 1861, he continued to practice until he died. There is little to tell of his remaining years. He had a large and advantageous practice. He was held in the highest esteem by the community in which he dwelt, and was regarded as a thoroughly well-informed, judicious and skilful physician. The writer of this sketch met Dr. Cook in 1868 at Schooley's Mountain, a few miles from his home, and had a delightful interview with him. His face beamed and his eye sparkled with interest as we talked over college days and college friends. He was then grown to stouter proportions, and was a really noble-looking man; but his face and his manner were unchanged by the lapse of thirty years.

Dr. Cook married at Elizabeth, N. J., March 17, 1852, Mrs. Janet Eaton, whose father was Capt. William Hall, of England. Mrs. Cook died before her husband. They had three children, only one of whom survived their father. That one, Silas Pierson Cook, was graduated from Princeton College in 1874, and is now a lawyer in Hackettstown.

Dr. Cook died at Hackettstown January 10, 1874, of typho-malarial fever, and is buried in the Union Cemetery of that place. He united with the Hackettstown Presbyterian Church in 1832 on profession of his faith, and ever after adorned his profession by his loving spirit and his exemplary life. For many years before his death he held the office of deacon in that church, and on the church roll, opposite his name, and inscribed by his friend who was then pastor of the church, stand the words, "*an honored deacon and a useful physician.*"

JONATHAN CORY, A.M.

JONATHAN CORY, son of Benjamin and Susanna Cory, was born at Westfield, Union County, N. J., June 3, 1812, and was prepared for college at the classical school of the Rev. John T. Halsey, at Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. Cory entered the Sophomore Class in Princeton College in 1835, and became a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was large in stature; considerably older than most of his classmates; was clumsy, ungainly and unpolished in manners; but was good-hearted, amiable, friendly, and had a lively sense of humor and a good deal of dry wit, so as to be often very amusing. He was an avowed and consistent Christian, was orderly and regular in his habits, and maintained an average rank in scholarship.

On leaving College, Mr Cory entered Princeton Theological Seminary, intending to become a minister of the Gospel. But at the end of a year and a half in the Seminary he relinquished this purpose; was never ordained or even licensed; and devoted the following years to teaching. In 1840 he was a teacher at Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa, and afterwards in other places until the close of the civil war in 1865. He then became a missionary to the freedmen in the South, under appointment first of the American Missionary Association, afterwards of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Missions among the Freedmen. In this work he labored zealously and faithfully for a number of years, after which he returned to Westfield, his native place, and devoted the remaining years of his life to farming.

Mr. Cory married at Westfield, N. J., October 31, 1840, Miss Catharine Crane Scudder. This estimable lady outlived her husband, and still resides with some of her children in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Cory had six children, one of whom, David B. Cory, died February 26, 1883, before his father. The others are: 1. Martin L. Cory, who married Miss Annie Brewster, of Elizabeth, N. J., and lives in Westfield.——2. Miss Mary S. Cory, living in Minneapolis, Minn.——3. Frank Cory,

married Cornelia J. Tucker, of Elizabeth, N. J.——4. Phœbe S. Cory, married Rev. William F. Cosley and lives at Seward, Winnebago County, Ill.——5. Miss Lizzie Cory, living in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Cory died of pulmonary apoplexy, after a brief illness, at Westfield, on October 16, 1888. We are sorry to learn that in his last years he was very poor. But he was a truly good man. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Westfield when he was thirteen years of age. In the last years of his life he was a ruling elder in the same church. His friends and neighbors all say of him: "He was a very peculiar man, but he was a truly good man."

JAMES STARK LANE CUMMINS, A.M.

James Stark Lane Cummins was born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., July 14, 1818. His parents were the Rev. Charles Cummins, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Florida for many years, and Mrs. Sarah (Gamble) Cummins. He received his earlier education at "Hilltop Seminary," Morris County, N. J., under the Rev. Ezra Fairchild, and in 1835 entered the Sophomore Class in Princeton College, becoming also a member of the Whig Society.

When a student, Mr Cummins was stoutly built, with a muscular system well developed, a round and ruddy countenance, a modest and pleasing manner. He was always orderly, fairly studious and much beloved by a circle of intimate friends. One thing distinctly remembered through the half century since our graduation is his cheery, hearty, cordial laugh.

Immediately after he was graduated, Mr. Cummins began to study law under Wisner & Phillips at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and in winter under Samuel L. Wilkin, Esq., of New York City. In 1841 he was licensed, began to practice, and has continued to do so ever since in New York City and with eminent success. For many years he was at the head of the widely-known law firm of Cummins, Alexander

& Green, but for some years past has not been in that connection. The legal abilities, learning, acumen and sound judgment of Mr. Cummins obtained a full and far-reaching recognition of his abilities as a counselor-at-law many years ago, and the high reputation he then acquired he still fully maintains. We are informed that cases of the highest importance and of the greatest difficulty are brought to him from distant parts of our country, and are intrusted implicitly to his guidance. No details in regard to Mr. Cummins' professional life can be given; for, with that great modesty for which lawyers are always noted, he has resolutely declined to furnish any information thereon.

Mr. Cummins married, April 14th, 1860, at Windsor House, near Churchtown, Lancaster County, Pa., Miss Katharine Carmichael Reigart, who still lives to adorn and bless her home. They have one child living,—Miss Elizabeth Reigart Cummins.

Mrs. Cummins' great-grandfather, the Rev. John Carmichael, was a graduate of Princeton College, Class of 1759. (For an account of him, see Dr. Samuel D. Alexander's volume, "*Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century*," page 58.) Several generations of the Jenkins family of Windsor House, her relatives, also contained each a graduate of Princeton College. Among these were William Jenkins (Class of 1799), an eminent lawyer, for an account of whom see page 312 of Dr. S. D. Alexander's book above referred to; David Jenkins (Class of 1821), and William Oswald Jenkins (Class of 1835), a son of William Jenkins above mentioned.

Mr. Cummins informs the writer that he had published nothing, had received no titles, and had held no office. To one of his other class-mates, who had, in addressing a letter to him, innocently prefixed to his name the complimentary title "Hon.," he writes with well-feigned indignation: "I have never yet sunk to the position of an office-holder, and therefore do not deserve to have the stigma of 'Hon.' attached to my name by any one, much less by an old classmate."

Mr. Cummins was present at our Class-meeting on June 20, 1888, at Princeton, and took an active part in its proceed-

ings. His presence added greatly to the enjoyableness of that grand occasion, at which all were delighted to see him. About two months afterwards he came very near losing his life. As he was crossing the railroad track in his carriage near Churchtown, Lancaster County, Pa., a train came along, and his horses took fright and ran away. He was thrown out, and his head struck a stone and was badly bruised. It was only through the intervention of a merciful and wonderful Providence that his life was spared. His recovery was slow and tedious. But his classmates all rejoice and are grateful to God that it has been complete.

Mr. Cummins spends a considerable part of his time at Windsor House, near Churchtown, Lancaster County, Pa.; but his residence is, and has always since 1840 been, in the city of New York, and there he is still practicing law.

JAMES HAWTHORN CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

James Hawthorn Cunningham was born at Oxford, Chester County, Pa., December 12, 1819, but when only a few months old was removed to New London, in the same county. His father was Allen Francis Cunningham, M.D., of New London, and his mother was Mrs. Abigail (Hawthorn) Cunningham, from Lancaster County, Pa. He was prepared for college at the New London Academy, Mr. James Magraw, Principal.

Mr. Cunningham joined the Junior Class in Princeton College in 1837, and became a member of the Whig Society. He was of medium stature, rather delicate in appearance, staid and thoughtful in manner; attentive to every duty, and was graduated with a very creditable grade.

After graduating he began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in 1841. He remained another year as a resident physician in the Alms House of Baltimore City and County, in which he had previously spent two years while a medical student. In the spring of 1842 he began the practice of his

profession in New London, in which he was successful to an unusual degree. There he remained until the spring of 1858, when he became cashier of the First National Bank of Oxford, Pa., and removed to that town. During the years of the civil war he was warmly and zealously patriotic. He continued in his cashiership until 1866, when his health became very poor, and he resigned. He died in Philadelphia, July 27, 1868, from a disease of the throat, and is buried in New London Cemetery.

Dr. Cunningham married, December 24, 1850, Miss Jane E. Nivin, daughter of Mr. John Nivin, of Britain Township, Chester County, Pa. His wife survived him, and died May 27, 1885. He left six children.——1. Lizzie Wilkin, who married a Mr. Griffith, and lives in Colorado.——2. Allan Francis. ——3. John Nivin (now deceased).——4. Annie Hawthorne (deceased).——5. Helen Dickey, who married Mr. E. B. Clark, and lives in Colorado.——6. Mary Nivin (deceased).

From early years Dr. Cunningham was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to whose order and doctrines he was intelligently and warmly attached. In later years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Pa., and unless unavoidably prevented, was with unfailing regularity in his place at the church services on the Sabbath and at the weekly prayer-meeting. He was a good and a useful man, and enjoyed the sincere and profound respect of the whole community in which he dwelt.

ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD DANDRIDGE, M.D.

Alexander Spotswood Dandridge was born at "The Bower," in Jefferson County, Va., a family homestead, the title-deeds of which came to the Dandridge family many generations ago, bearing the autograph of Lord Fairfax. He was born there November 2, 1819. His parents were Adam Stephen Dandridge, of that place, and Mrs. Sarah Stevens (Pendleton) Dandridge, originally of Martinsburg, Va. (now

West Virginia). He was prepared for college first by private tutors at his home, and later at the Martinsburg Academy, under Samuel M. Whann, A.M. His two older brothers—Adam Stephen Dandridge (class of 1833 and still living), and Philip Pendleton Dandridge (class of 1836; died 1881), had preceded him in Princeton College. He entered the Sophomore Class in 1835, and became a member of the Whig Society.

In person, Mr. Dandridge was above the average height, and of fine, full physical development. His hair was auburn, inclining to a reddish hue. His face was bright, pleasing and always expressive of intelligence, good-nature and amiability. In dress he was extremely neat, and in manners always a gentleman, polite and agreeable. While never boisterous, there was in his face and speech a glint of sunlit humor, which made him unusually attractive.* He was regular and orderly in attention to college duties, but only fairly studious.

After his graduation he immediately entered upon the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of M.D., in 1841. Early in 1843 he settled in Cincinnati, and soon secured wide recognition as a very able and skillful physician, together with a large and lucrative practice. In a letter to the writer of this sketch he very modestly says: "I settled "in Cincinnati early in 1843, and have remained there ever "since. Have always been a plain, plodding, general practi- "tioner of medicine and surgery until six years ago, when I "was forced to retire by an inherited and acquired proclivity "to gout. Since then I have been a quiet 'drone' in the "busy hive of men." A meeting of his medical brethren of Cincinnati, held just after his death, speak of his professional life in quite a different way. They unanimously voted as follows:

"Beginning his professional life in this city in the year 1843, Dr. Dandridge rapidly attained a high position as a physician and surgeon.

*This pleasing humor, letters written in the last year of his life, show plainly that he retained to the end, even when he was a sufferer.

In the good old days, when to be a good surgeon required one first to be a good physician, Dr. Dandridge fully realized the truth of this remark, for he was not only a good surgeon, but also a good physician. It is doubtful whether specialism has given us better results, on the whole, than were attained by the all-round men like Dr. Dandridge and his contemporaries. He was a handsome man in his youth, and always a commanding and notable man by his presence in every assembly and in every house. His genial disposition, his cordial manners, coupled with his scientific ability, soon won for him a high position and a large clientele. He was born with all the instincts of a gentleman, and a gentleman he was to the last. He manifested these high traits on all occasions to his professional colleagues. What more lovable, what more worthy of admiration, what more lasting can a man leave to his family, his friends and his professional brethren than the memory of a noble, generous and honorable gentleman? These memories Dr. Dandridge has left.

"He was a man of excellent judgment and a wise counselor. While not a contributor to the medical press, his advice to his professional colleagues, animated as it was by steadiness and honor, was always of great value. For some years he was one of the Trustees of the City Hospital, where his advice and experience proved of great benefit. Men may come and men may go, but it will be a long time before we are called on to pay the last word of tribute to one more noble, more high-toned and more lovable as a colleague than Dr. A. S. Dandridge.

"He died in the firm faith of a Christian, and in this showed forth an example to many carried away by the false notions of the day."

Dr. Dandridge married, May 4, 1843, Miss Martha Eliza Pendleton, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Green Pendleton, of Cincinnati. She died February 24, 1882. They had ten children, of whom four died in infancy; while his youngest son, Mr. Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, died only two or three weeks before his father, aged about thirty. His five surviving children are: 1. Mrs. Jane Pendleton Warren, wife of Mr. W. Dalton Warren, of Colorado ——2. Nathaniel Pendleton Dandridge, M.D., a physician of Cincinnati.——3. Mrs. John M. Bowers, of New York City.——4. Mrs. Lewis W. Irwin, of Cincinnati.——And 5. Miss Mary Evelina Dandridge, of the same city. He had five grandchildren.

Dr. Dandridge was a member and one of the vestry of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Cincinnati, for many years. He was also one of the Trustees of the City Hospital.

In one of his letters he writes: "I greatly deprecated the war, [of 1861–65] and used what little influence I had to persuade my Southern friends to refrain from the step, the result of which I foresaw from the first. I took no part, personally, in the conflict, other than going as a surgeon of a volunteer regiment sent to the field for a few days only, for the defence of Cincinnati against a threatened attack of the Confederates."

His letters, received within the last year or two, have been most entertaining, and have given many choice bits of college reminiscence. We cannot refrain from giving one or two quotations. He wrote:

"I participated in dragging the cannon from Jug Town to the front College Campus."

"Of course you know that it was *our class*, in the Junior year, that sent out, with the consent of the Faculty and the Trustees, committees to ask the Alumni for contributions towards building the two literary Halls, (Whig and Clio) in the back Campus. Commodore R. F. Stockton headed the Whig list with a subscription of $1,000, an unheard of amount in those days of small fortunes and ideas."

"I remember some ingenious episodes in our college life. For instance, when, as Sophomores, we had a recitation before breakfast, on the ground floor under what was then the Library—which recitation was most repugnant to the feelings of those of the class who enjoyed their morning 'beauty sleep.' They conceived the idea that they could effectively break up so outrageous a custom, and to that end they shut up a cow over night in the room, first having provided for her night's orgies a wash-tub full of bran. 'Stevey" [an irreverent name for Professor Stephen Alexander] was found equal to the occasion next morning. He cast his eye around the room, took in the situation at once, and without a change of countenance, took his stand (for there was no place in the whole room where he could sit) before his table, and went through the usual recitation. I never knew who conceived this plan, but always thought that M.D.E., 'Boss' Carnahan's special ward, was the head and front of the affair."

Dr. Dandridge was not present at our class-meeting of June 20, 1888, but greatly longed to be there, as he wrote to several of his classmates, adding, "but my health is so shattered by repeated attacks of gout that I cannot say, with any degree of certainty, what I may be able to do. My *heart* will be with you, but whether my *corpus* of near 290 pounds can also

be is another question." After the meeting, he wrote: "It was a source of great disappointment to me that I was unable to be with you on an occasion of such profound interest. But I was prevented by an inability to wear shoes (from gout), and *it was too far to go barefooted.*"

At a later day he again wrote, "I shall look forward with infinite pleasure to the receipt of the Class Book." Alas! he did not live to see it. On April 27, 1889, in the 70th year of his age, he very peacefully passed away to a brighter world. His youngest daughter writes—"His disease was chronic Bright's disease, which brought on a complication of heart and lung trouble. He knew what the end would be, but was ready and willing to go, and bore his sufferings without a murmur. He was conscious to within two hours before his death."

JOSEPH HOLMES DAVIS, A.M.

Joseph Holmes Davis was born at Cream Ridge, Monmouth County, N. J., on September 9, 1819. His parents were William Davis, M.D., and Mrs. Alice (Holmes) Davis. He was prepared for college in the Classical School of the Rev. Charles C. Sears at Princeton, N. J.

Mr. Davis entered the Freshman Class of Princeton College in 1834, and the Cliosophic Society. He was large in size and firmly built; somewhat grave and sedate in deportment, yet sociable and friendly, correct and upright in character, but not studious, and stood far down in his class in scholarship.

After he graduated Mr. Davis entered into partnership with Mr. John Hunt, and under the name of Davis & Hunt was engaged in mercantile business in Princeton until 1844. He was then employed three or four years in the old Chambers Street Savings Bank in New York until his health failed. He then spent some time at his father's in Monmouth County, and afterwards took a trip through some of the Southern States. But his health continued to decline, and he died of consumption May 22, 1855, at his father's house, and was interred at a burial-ground in that vicinity.

He married at Newtown, Pa., November 28, 1839, Miss Achsah M. Ely, daughter of Mr. Hugh B. Ely, of Buckingham, Pa. She died February 3, 1844. He left but one child, a daughter, Mary Olden Davis, born November 5, 1841, who married Mr. George Eastburn, of Philadelphia, and died May 8, 1873, leaving one son, Holmes Davis Eastburn, who is now preparing to enter Princeton College.

Mr. Davis was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J., from 1845 until 1848. He was also a Trustee of the same church from 1846 until 1849. After the death of his wife he was anxious to study for the ministry, but his friends dissuaded him because of his poor health. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

REV. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG DOD, A.M., D.D.

William Armstrong Dod was born at Elizabethtown, (now Elizabeth), N. J., June 29, 1816. His parents were David Dod and Mrs. Nancy (Squier) Dod He was a younger brother of Prof. Albert Baldwin Dod, D.D., of Princeton College (Class of 1822). His preparation for college was obtained in the Classical School of the Rev. John T. Halsey at Elizabethtown, N. J. In 1835 he entered the Sophomore Class of Princeton College, and joined the Cliosophic Society.

In stature Mr. Dod was somewhat under the medium size, and of a light and rather slender form, was quiet and gentle in manner, was thoughtful, often sad, and even at times deeply melancholy. His intellect was bright and keen, his memory tenacious, his gifts many and various. He was a good writer, an excellent speaker, and popular among his fellow-students.

After his college graduation he studied law; was a tutor in Princeton College, 1840–41; then studied law, and for a short time practiced it in New York City, until 1844. In that year he determined to study for the gospel ministry, and entered Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated, after a full course of three years, in 1847. He was ordained

as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, April 25, 1850; served the Presbyterian Church at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, as Stated Supply nearly two years; and was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., from 1852 to 1859. In the latter year he determined to enter the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained a deacon therein; was further ordained as a presbyter by Bishop Odenheimer, June 3, 1860; was installed as Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Princeton, N. J., May 10, 1861, and continued to hold that position until March, 1866, when his health failed, and he ceased to perform any further regular public duties.

Mr. Dod married, October 10, 1850, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Stockton, daughter of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, of Princeton. They had four children: 1. Harriet Maria Dod.——2. Robert Stockton Dod (Class of 1873), who studied for the Episcopal ministry, but now resides upon a ranche in Texas.——James Potter Dod (Class of 1878)——Mary Dod. They are all still living.

Mr. W. A. Dod received, in 1855, while pastor of Princeton Second Church, the appointment from the College of "Lecturer on The Fine Arts, including Architecture," which position he held until 1859. His lectures during these years are spoken of as having been in a high degree attractive and instructive.

In the year 1859 he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Columbia College, N. Y.

After Dr. Dod relinquished the rectorship of Trinity Church in 1866, he continued to live, in very poor health, a quiet and retired life until his death, which occurred at Princeton December 31, 1872. His widow died March 24, 1874.

JOHN McAULEY EAGER, A. M., ESQ.

John McAuley Eager was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1817. His parents were Samuel Watkins Eager, and Mrs. Catharine (McAuley) Eager. His father, Mr. Samuel Watkins

Eager, was a lawyer in Newburgh, a graduate of Princeton College (class of 1809), a Representative in Congress, and died at Newburgh, Dec. 23, 1860. It was a singular fact that during the first year of his course in Princeton College the son John occupied the identical room that his father had occupied nearly thirty years before.

Mr. Eager was prepared for college under Mr. Jacob C. Tooker in the Academy at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. He joined the Freshman Class in Princeton College in 1834, and became a member of the Whig Society. He was of about the average height, rather broadly built. His face was somewhat sharp-featured in its outline, and pleasing. He was not an earnest student, and his final grade was low. But he was a great reader, a ready and correct writer, and an earnest, graceful and impressive speaker. In conversation he was fluent and argumentative. Among his recollections of college life, Dr. Lewis McKnight gives the following: "Eager and Wall were strong politicians of antagonistic parties, and they often met in Wall's room which was the northwest corner of the upper floor of Old North College, while mine was the southeast corner, and as they would get excited in their discussions, one could hear them all over that floor, and they were often notified that they were a nuisance." Nevertheless, Eager excelled, and was popular as a public speaker, and was more than once chosen to represent the college or the Whig Society on public occasions.

After his graduation, he studied law with his father at Newburgh. On receiving license to practice in 1841, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced for eleven years. He was at one time District Attorney for St. Louis City and county. He returned to New York City in 1852, where he lived and practiced until his death. After his death the *New York Tribune* said of him, "He was a well-read lawyer, a fine scholar, an eloquent advocate and a graceful writer. His addresses during the war, in this city and elsewhere, will be remembered with pleasure by all who heard them." We cannot here do better than to give a portion of a letter very kindly sent to the writer by Judge E. L. Fancher, of New

York City, President of The American Bible Society, who knew Mr. Eager intimately. He says:

In 1856 and 1857, Mr. Eager was my law partner, and we pursued the practice of the law under the name of Fancher & Eager; but he withdrew from the firm and substantially from his law practice, in the city of New York, shortly after his second marriage in 1857. He came from St. Louis to New York, having begun his early practice in that western city. His reputation then was brilliant and promising, both as a good lawyer and an eloquent speaker. During the time he was associated with me his practice was successful and lucrative, and he gave promise of soon reaching the front rank of his profession. Mr. Eager married a second time in 1857, and his second wife was a lovely lady. Soon after this marriage Mr. Eager was much absent from New York, travelling and visiting, and, as I have heard, his practice diminished. Not many years afterward I heard that coming to New York, he had died of some sudden illness at a hotel in that city. Mr. Eager was gifted with natural abilities of a high order, and his acquirements and legal training made him, while I knew him, the pride of his friends and the accomplished man."

In addition to his ability as a lawyer and advocate, Mr. Eager was the author of many pieces in prose and verse, which had a wide circulation, and were greatly admired. Among these may especially be named his short poem entitled "Greenwood in Winter," originally published in "*Harper's Weekly*." It was written a few days before his death.

Mr. Eager married; 1st, Miss Jane Maria Fish, July 26, 1843. She was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Fish, a retired merchant of Newburgh, N. Y. She died in New York City, Nov. 16, 1855. He married; 2d, Miss Margaret Campbell McLaren, Oct. 14, 1857, daughter of the Rev. Malcom N. McLaren, D. D., deceased, then pastor of a church in Newburgh, afterwards of Auburn, N. Y. She still lives, and is now Mrs. Robert Nelson, of Auburn, N. Y. He left two children by each wife. They are—1. Mrs. Maria Louise Finnall, widow of M. S. Finnall, residing at Los Angeles, Cal.;—2. Mary Elizabeth Nyhart, wife of Alpheus F. Nyhart, of Casselton, Cass Co., Dakota;—3. John McAuley Eager, M. D., of Baltimore, Md.; and—4. Susan McLaren Eager, residing at Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. Eager died suddenly of apoplexy at French's Hotel, in New York City, March 4, 1869, and was buried in St. George's Cemetery at Newburgh. The lady who was the second Mrs. Eager writes of him: "As a husband and father he was most devoted; as a friend he was sincere. For several years he attended the church of which the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander (his college classmate) was pastor; for the last twelve years of his life the Collegiate Dutch Church on Fifth Avenue, New York. I can truly say of him that he was kept unspotted from the world."

MAHLON DICKERSON EYRE, A. M.

Mahlon Dickerson Eyre was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1821. His parents were Mr. Manuel Eyre of the class of 1793, a successful merchant of Philadelphia who was born in 1777 and died in 1845, and Mrs. Ann Louisa (Connelly Eyre). He was prepared for college in an Academy at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, and, with his older brother Manuel, entered the Freshman Class at Princeton College, in 1834. He was probably the youngest member of the class, scarcely more than a bright young boy of small stature. He had a fresh, lovable, mischievous face, with a large, expressive eye full of gentleness as well as of fun, and was a general pet among the older and stronger students. He did not study much, and at the end of a four years course came out with a very low grade. He was far fonder of fun and mischief than of Latin or Greek. He was a member of the Whig Society.

After his graduation, he went into a wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia, to learn the business. It proved wholly distasteful to him. He then went to China in one of his father's ships, meeting some terrible cyclones in the Straits. He afterwards went to California and was in San Francisco in 1849, where he was made City Assessor, and helped to put down some fearful riots. He bought some land in California and cultivated it and prospered; but floods swept away his improvements.

About this time his father died, and he returned to Philadelphia. Before long, however, he again went abroad and traversed Central America, Peru and Chili and came around Cape Horn to Monte Video, then again to Philadelphia. His brother Wilson was then married and living in Florence, Italy. So was his sister. And thus he was attracted to that charming city, where he met the lady who became his wife, and Florence became his home for the remainder of his life.

Last year a long and interesting letter was received by the writer from Mrs. Eyre, and from that letter are drawn the remaining facts given in this sketch, and partly in her own words.

"We were married July 15, 1859, and when the civil war in the United States broke out, he was all anxiety to return and take his part in the defence of the Union. But I was the only child of my parents and they were old. Part from my husband I would not. To leave my parents would be cruel. So we remained in Florence. My husband determined to go into business here, and took into partnership an Italian gentleman. For some years his business prospered. Then his partner retired. Afterwards, in 1876, he was absent in the United States six months. The person to whom his affairs were intrusted in his absence, mismanaged them. Much of his accumulated property was lost. At one time (the year is not known) Colonel Burroughs of the British Army and Mr. Eyre made a trip to Algiers, took guides and lived an Arab life for two months, wandering through the desert and living in tents. He had many pleasant tales to tell of those months.

"In 1880, Mr. Eyre closed up his business and retired from active life in very poor health. In the summer of 1882 the weather was very hot, and all visitors had fled to the seaside. On the morning of August 28th of that year, after a weary night he fell asleep, resting on my arm. Soon he became cold: then I knew I was *alone*. He was buried at the Baths of Lucca, beside my father and my mother."

Mr. Eyre married in Florence, Italy, July 15, 1859, Miss Isabella Olivia Smythe, daughter of Mr. Currell B. Smythe, of Belfast, Ireland, but then a resident in Florence. She survived him with five children, viz.: 1. Virginia Eyre, living at Florence with her mother.——2. Katie, wife of Mr. Edgar Vicker, a lawyer residing in London.——3. Charles Connelly Eyre, in business in Florence.——4. Isabella Olivia Eyre, living

in Florence with her mother.——5. Arthur Hale Eyre, studying in the Royal Naval Academy at Turin, Italy.

Mr. Eyre was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Florence, and for many years its Treasurer. "He never refused to help a poor man, and had a kind word for every sorrowing heart. 'A man in whom there was no guile,' may truly be said of him."

ARTHUR WILLIAM FRICK.

Arthur William Frick was born at Danville, Pa., January 15, 1816, and was the son of George Augustus Frick, Esq., and Mrs. Eleanor (Hurley) Frick, of that place. He was prepared for college in the Danville Academy, under Mr. Augustus A. Wood, its principal. His family was one of the oldest and most influential in Danville.

Mr. Frick entered college in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society. He was quiet, orderly and studious; somewhat retired and reserved in manners, yet well liked by his associates, and of good abilities.

Immediately after graduating, he began the study of law under the guidance of his father. After obtaining license to practice, he settled in his native town of Danville and remained there until January, 1849. He then undertook a journey to California, but was seized, *en route*, in New York City, with a most serious attack of inflammation of the lungs. Having partially recovered, he proceeded on his journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived at San Francisco, July 5, 1849. Soon after, he went to San José, where he hoped to be benefited by the climate, but finally went to Mariposa Valley. There, in the latter part of November, he was found by a good Samaritan, in his tent, alone, abandoned and robbed by his Mexican servant, and in a dying condition. He lingered for a short time and died on November 30, 1849, of pulmonary consumption. He was buried by an unknown friendly hand, and the spot is unmarked. He never married.

COL. DAVID FUNSTEN.

David Funsten was born October 14, 1819, at White Post, Clarke County, Va.; his father, Oliver R. Funsten, having at an early age come from the northern part of Ireland and settled in that place. His mother, Mrs. Margaret (McKay) Funsten, was of English descent. He was prepared for College by Mr. John Bruce, principal of an Academy at Winchester, Va. He entered Princeton College in 1836, joining either the Sophomore Class, half-advanced, or the Junior Class—it is not known which—and became a member of the Whig Society. In stature he was at this time rather under medium size, was brisk and energetic in his movements, agreeable in his manners, correct and orderly in his demeanor and moderately studious.

After his graduation he at once began the study of law, and having obtained license, entered successfully upon its practice in his native county.

Near the end of November, 1844, he married Miss Susan Meade, daughter of David Meade (a Princeton graduate in the Class of 1812), of Clarke County, Va., and niece of the Right Rev. William Meade, D.D., of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia (Princeton Class of 1808).

In the same year, 1844, Mr. Funsten was elected delegate to the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, to represent the Counties of Clarke and Warren. In 1852 he removed to Alexandria, Va., and continued the practice of law there and in Washington, D. C., until the beginning of the civil war, when, espousing the cause which he believed to be in the right, he joined the Southern Army. He was soon appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and afterwards Colonel, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of "Seven Pines," from the effects of which wound he never fully recovered. Being thus disabled for further field service, he was elected to the Confederate Congress as the Representative from the Seventh District. "In this capacity he served with great credit and honor to himself until

the fall of the Confederacy." The civil war having ended, with shattered fortune and broken health Colonel Funsten looked around for a place from which to start anew in life's battle. His heart yearned towards old Alexandria, the home of his adoption, and he did not hesitate to select it.

But disease had fastened upon his system, and it soon became apparent that his earthly course was about to close. A severe attack of typhoid pneumonia prostrated him, and on April 6, 1866, at his residence near Alexandria, Va., he passed away "as calmly and as peacefully as an infant falls to sleep." He left a widow and ten children. His widow survived him but a few years.

Colonel Funsten had thirteen children, three of whom died in childhood. The remaining ten are still living, and their names are as follows: 1, Mary Catherine, married the Rev. B. E. Reed, Rector of Mt. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Mo.;——2, Susan Meade, married the Rev. William M. Dome, Rector of Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, Md.;——3, Robert Emmett Funsten, living in St. Louis, Mo.;——4, Louisa Cory, married Col. J. A. Slaughter, and lives in Galveston, Texas;——5, William Fitzhugh Funsten, living in St. Louis, Mo.;——6, James Johnston Funsten, living in St. Louis, Mo.;——7, Lizzie Lee, married Edwin S. Hinks, a student in the Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria, Va.;——8, George Meade Funsten, Assistant Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Richmond, Va.;——9, Richard Kidder Funsten, living in St. Louis, Mo., and —— 10, Emily Ridgway Funsten, living in Winchester, Va.

In order to show the high and wide estimation in which our classmate was held, we quote from some of the obituary notices of him published in various papers. One says: "A life so marked by the traits of gentleness, truthfulness, honor and true piety, won for him the love and esteem of the whole community." Another says: "His eloquence as a public speaker, his zeal and learning as a lawyer, his public spirit as a citizen, were all fully acknowledged and appreciated. But home was the scene of his greatest triumphs. In his family

he was enshrined in the hearts of all." Says another: "In the active service of war, Col. Funsten was as distinguished for his gallantry as he was for his firmness in the peaceful pursuits of life." . . . "That he would have risen to distinction, but for a painful wound which disabled him for further active service, and from which he never fully recovered, there can be no question." Still another says: "Col. Funsten was a sincere and humble Christian. There was no ostentation in his faith or in his works. If ever the spirit of true religion dwelt in the heart and regulated the actions of a believer, it did in his." . . . "From his death-bed he had bright glimpses of that new Home to which he was hastening; and while exhorting others to follow him whither he was going, a light as from heaven seemed to irradiate his countenance and to give assurance to his words."

The Rev. George H. Norton, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church at Alexandria, for many years a warm and attached friend of Col. Funsten's, says of him: "Remarkable for modesty and courtesy, David Funsten was also remarkable for 'the courage of his convictions.' With him opinions, slowly formed, became principles of conduct. True, pure, gentle, brave, he was faithful in every relation in life. His Christian faith was strong; it governed his every act, cheered him in misfortune, and made his last hours resigned, hopeful and bright."

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS, A.M.

Josiah Willard Gibbs was a son of Josiah Willard Gibbs, a merchant of Philadelphia, and of Mrs. Hannah (Vanarsdall) Gibbs, and was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1817. He entered Princeton College in 1835, and joined the Sophomore class and the Whig Society. He was stoutly built, active and prominent on the play-ground, of fine appearance and gentlemanly bearing. He was also a good writer and an excellent speaker.

After his graduation, Mr. Gibbs went into mercantile business. He was for some years a clerk in his father's store. In

1849, upon the discovery of gold in California, he sailed for that state by way of Cape Horn, in the ship Susan G. Owens, with a host of others, to seek his fortune. Little is known of his movements after his arrival in California, only this, that through exposure he contracted a disease of which he died at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 1, 1850, and was buried there.

Mr. Gibbs was never married.

JOHN STORY GULICK, A. M., U. S. N.

John Story Gulick was a son of Jacob Gulick and Mrs. Lydia (Story) Gulick, and was born at Kingston, (near Princeton) N. J., May 14, 1817. His family came from Holland to this country about 150 years ago and settled at Kingston, where the ancestors and immediate relatives of our classmate have lived ever since. He received his early education, from 1829 to 1835, at the Lawrenceville High School, under the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D. D., and A. H. Phillips, A. M.; then entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society.

Mr. Gulick was very tall and slender in person, of blonde complexion with hair nearly white, was graceful and affable in manner, regular and orderly in his attention to college duties and moderately studious.

After his graduation he studied medicine for a time under John Woodhull, M. D., of Princeton, N. J., but at the end of one or two years devoted himself to the law, which he studied under James S. Green, Esq., of Princeton. After obtaining license as an attorney in November, 1842, and as counsel in April, 1846, he practiced his profession first in Princeton and afterwards in New York city until February 1, 1851. At that date he was appointed by President Fillmore to be a purser in the U. S Navy. Under that commission he was attached to the sloop-of-war Jamestown and made a cruise on the Brazil Station, 1851–4; was on special duty at Washington, D. C., in 1855; on the steamship Supply made another cruise on the Brazil Station, 1855–6; and on the steam-sloop Saranac made

a cruise on the Pacific Station, 1857–9, before the breaking out of the civil war.

Mr. Gulick married, July 7, 1854, Miss Elizabeth Milligan, daughter of Joseph Milligan, Bookseller and Publisher, of Georgetown, D. C., and established his home in Fauquier Co., Va.

He was at his home in Virginia when the war commenced. He at once applied for and obtained orders for sea service. During the few days allowed him to report for duty, it became evident that an officer in the service of the United States could no longer safely sojourn in Virginia. He therefore immediately departed, with his family, leaving his farm stocked, and with fine growing crops, remuneration for which he never applied for, saying he had no vouchers as to what was stolen or taken away. Traveling in his own conveyance by night and by day, and avoiding public roads and public places he succeeded in reaching and crossing the Potomac River some miles above Washington, only in time to escape capture by the Confederates, then everywhere assembling under arms. The railways betwen Washington and Baltimore having been in places torn up, and some bridges burned, he proceeded in his own conveyance and thus traveled the entire distance to his native place, Kingston, N. J. Here leaving his family, he at once reported for duty on the "Wabash" at New York City. This was April 26, 1861. During the first month of his service on that ship, in August, 1861, it took a prominent part in the bombardment and capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, at the mouth of Hatteras Inlet, capturing 600 prisoners. Soon after this event, the Wabash became the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron under the command of Flag Officer (afterwards Rear Admiral) Dupont. Paymaster Gulick was then assigned duty as Fleet Paymaster of this squadron, and served on the staff of Admiral Dupont at the bombardment and taking of Forts Walker and Bay Point, in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 6, 1861.

In the spring of 1862, Mr. Gulick was detached from that squadron and assigned to duty in the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., whence, after one year of service there, he was

transferred to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He remained at the latter place until the spring of 1865, when he was ordered to duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Mississippi squadron, where he served until the surrender of Kirby Smith's army on the Red River practically closed the war. He was again stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1865; at the Navy Yard at Annapolis, Md., 1867–8; and was Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron, 1869–71. This latter cruise of two and a half years was ended by the return of the flag-ship Franklin to the United States in 1871. On March 3d, of that year, he was promoted by President Grant to be a Pay-Director with the relative rank of a Captain in the Navy. He then became Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Washington Navy Yard, 1873–5; and Purchasing Paymaster at Philadelphia, 1877–79. According to the Act of Congress retiring from active service all officers who have attained the age of 62 years, he was honorably retired, May 14, 1879, from active service, after twenty-nine years continuously devoted to his country.

Thenceforth he lived quietly on his farm between Lawrenceville and Princeton, and there he died Nov. 6, 1884, after an illness of only four days. He left a widow, but no children.

OLIVER SPENCER HALSTED (2d), A.M.

Oliver Spencer Halsted was born at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), N. J., December 7, 1818. His parents were Oliver Spencer Halsted (Class of 1810), an eminent lawyer, who was many years Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, and of Mrs. Mary (Hetfield) Halsted. He received his early education in the schools of Newark, N. J., and entered Princeton College at the winter session of 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society.

He brought with him to college the familiar name of "Pet" Halsted. Although small of stature, he was remarkable for physical strength. He was erect in stature, and had a quick, springy walk. On the "shinny" ground few excelled him;

in the small gymnastic performances of that day he was a champion; on "the pole" he was entirely at home, and in running hardly one could be found to keep alongside of him. In "dead-lifting," as then practiced on the smaller of the two cannon lying near the gate of the front Campus, he and one other (John M. Rogers, Class of 1837, and still living at Princeton) were the only students who could grasp the knob at the butt-end of the piece and raise the breech clear of the ground. He was pretty sure to have a hand in every mischievous and hazardous undertaking. He was foremost in nearly every thing except in study and recitations, and there he was a little below the average. He was an active member of the party which brought the large cannon from "Jugtown" in the middle of one night by the help of a four-horse wagon, and landed it safely in the front Campus. Yet he was a genial, kind-hearted man, and a general favorite with his fellow-students. He was slow to anger, but when fully aroused was a dangerous antagonist, being without personal fear or consideration.

After graduating, he studied law in the office of his father in Newark, N. J., receiving his license as attorney in 1841, and as counsellor in 1844. On receiving the first license he immediately began to practice in Newark and soon secured a good position in his profession. He continued to practice in Newark until his death, excepting two years (1849 and 1850), when he went to California via Cape Horn, and practiced while there.

During the civil war of 1861–65, Mr. Halsted was zealous and energetic in his efforts to aid the Union cause. He worked hard to aid in raising regiments in his native state, and spent much time in Washington, conferring with the government, the military officers, and members of Congress, and is said to have made to them valuable suggestions. He was influential in securing the military services of the brave General Philip Kearny on his return from Europe. For a short time he served as aid to General Kearny, and from that fact often afterwards received the sobriquet of "General" Halsted.

He married, May 7, 1840, Miss Martha Adela Meeker, daughter of Mr. Samuel Meeker, of Newark, N. J. He left

seven children, three sons and four daughters, viz.: 1. Martha Halsted, married to Charles Mapes, and living in New York City.——2. George Bruce Halsted (Princeton College, class of 1875), Professor of Mathematics in The University of Texas, at Austin, Tex.——3. Oliver Spencer Halsted, who resides in England.——4. Charles John Halsted (class of 1877), a lawyer, practicing in New York City.——5. Caroline Halsted, unmarried.——6. Duxy Halsted, married to Dr. Julius Rudisch, and living in New York City.——7. Kitty Halsted, married to Herbert Armitage, and lives in New York City.

Under circumstances most sad and painful to his family and friends, he died suddenly, July 2, 1871, by a pistol shot fired by an infuriated man, who was convicted and executed for the murder.

WILLIAM MURRAY HOLLYDAY, ESQ.

William Murray Hollyday, son of Henry and Mrs. Ann (Carmichael) Hollyday, was born at Ratcliffe, near Easton, Talbot County, Md, January 2, 1818. His preparatory education was received at St. Michael's, in his native county, under the Rev. Joseph Spencer, D.D. He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton College in 1835, and became a member of the Whig Society. He was a quiet, orderly, unobtrusive, amiable and gentlemanly young man, and was studious in his habits, standing eighteenth in his final grade among the seventy-five members of his class.

On leaving College he at once entered on the study of law, under Richard B. Carmichael, Esq., of Centreville, Queen Anne County, Md.; was licensed in 1841, and from that date practiced at Cumberland, Md., until 1851. He then removed to Easton, Md., where he continued to practice until 1859, when he settled on his farm, called "Glenwood," near Easton, where he quietly resided until he died of pleurisy, after an illness of one week, on December 5, 1880.

Mr. Hollyday represented Allegheny County in the State

Constitutional Convention of 1850. He was Auditor of the Circuit Court, Commissioner of Public Schools for Talbot County and a Commissioner in Chancery. He connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and at the time of his death was Treasurer and a vestryman in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at Easton.

He married, January 6, 1852, Miss Louisa Powell, daughter of Col. Humphrey B. Powell, of Middleburg, Loudoun Co., Va., a cousin of her husband's college classmate, Dr. Elisha B. Pendleton. She still lives at the late residence of her deceased husband. Mr. Hollyday left six children, viz.: 1. Ann, married to Francis Clarke, now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.——2. Rosalie, married to Mr. J. B. Bocock, now living at Houston, Texas.——3. H. B. Powell Hollyday, living in Easton, Md.——4. Louisa Virginia, married to Levin H. Campbell, and living in Washington, D. C.——5. Thomas Robins Hollyday, now in the U. S. Army, and——6. Carmichael Hollyday, living with his mother near Easton, Md.

One of Mr. Hollyday's neighbors in Maryland writes of him thus: "A devout Christian, an accomplished gentleman, a pure and useful citizen. He was loving and kind in his family, and in friendship faithful and true. He served both the church and the state with unsullied probity and tireless diligence, and commanded the confidence of all."

WILLIAM HENRY HORNBLOWER, A.M., D.D.

William Henry Hornblower, son of the Hon. Joseph Courten Hornblower, LL.D., for many years Chief Justice of New Jersey, and of Mrs. Mary (Burnett) Hornblower, was born at Newark, N. J., March 21, 1820; and was prepared for college at Elizabeth, N. J., under the instruction of the Rev. John T. Halsey. He entered Princeton College at the beginning of the Sophomore year, in 1835, and became a member of the Cliosophic Society.

In stature he was one of the smallest and lightest of all the students, whence, by the law of contraries so often adopted in

college, he was generally known as "Major." He was bright, cheerful, gentle, amiable, fond of fun, warmly attached to his friends and warmly loved by them. He was also methodical, regular in attending to all college duties, and studious.

After leaving college he spent one year in the study of law, at Newark, under the instruction of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., and of the Hon. A. C. M. Pennington. At nineteen years of age he united with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and determined to devote himself to the work of the gospel ministry. He accordingly soon afterwards entered Princeton Theological Seminary, spent over three years there and was graduated in 1843; labored as a missionary at Tom's River and that vicinity in the "Pines of New Jersey," from May, 1843, to November, 1843; was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, N. J., January 30, 1844, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Paterson, N. J., the same day. There he remained, honored, beloved and useful until released October 1, 1871, in order to his acceptance of the Union Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric, Church Government and Pastoral Theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., which office he held with high honor and great usefulness until released from all cares and earthly duties by death, July 16, 1883. He was seized with his last illness in the pulpit. On Sabbath, May 20, 1883, the Bellefield Church, at Pittsburgh, Pa., to which he was preaching, was startled by his sudden prostration from an attack of paralysis. Under skilful medical treatment and careful nursing he appeared at length to be slowly recovering, but afterward suffered a relapse and entered into rest on the day above mentioned, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His remains were buried at Paterson, N. J.

Dr. Hornblower was a Christian gentleman in the highest sense of the term. The law of his lips was courtesy. No one ever knew him to do an unworthy act. His sympathies were strong, fresh and natural. His was a sincere and faithful friendship worth the having. It was loving, bright, genial. As a preacher he was biblical, argumentative, earnest and instructive. As a pastor he was sympathetic, laborious and

successful. In the Presbytery, the Synod and the General Assembly he took an active and a judicious part in their proceedings. As a Professor he excelled, conscientiously and earnestly discharging his important duties.

Dr. Hornblower was married at Suffield, Conn., June 17, 1846, to Miss Matilda A. Butler, daughter of Asa Butler, Esq. She, with two sons and a daughter, survived him and still live. His children are: 1. Joseph Courten Hornblower, architect, in Washington, D. C.——2. William Butler Hornblower, Esq. (Class of 1871), a lawyer, married and has three children, residing in New York City, and——3. Helen, wife of Eugene Stevenson and living at Paterson, N. J.

In 1860 Dr. Hornblower received the honorary title of D.D. from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. From 1864 to 1871 he was a Trustee of the College of New Jersey.

Dr. Hornblower published many sermons, addresses etc., but he was singularly indifferent to his own personal reputation as a writer, and it is found impossible to obtain a full list of them. The following, however, are known to the writer: 1. "A Sermon on The War." 1861. Delivered and printed at Paterson, N. J.——2. "The Duty of The General Assembly to The Churches under its care." 1861. Printed at Paterson. ——3. "A Sermon Occasioned by The Assassination of President Lincoln." 1865. Delivered and printed at Paterson.——4. "Inaugural Address on Assuming his Professorship in Allegheny Theological Seminary." 1871. Pittsburgh. ——5. He was one of the Sub-Editors in preparing the American Edition of "Lange's Commentaries," his portion of the work being the Book of Lamentations.——6. He contributed a "History of the College of New Jersey" to the "Princeton Book," published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., in 1879.

JOHN SIMS JACKSON.

John Sims Jackson was a son of John Jackson. His mother was a Miss Sims. The early life of this classmate is wrapped in great uncertainty, which the most persistent efforts have

failed to remove. His father was probably reared in New York City, and removed to Virginia in early manhood. He is said to have married a Miss Sims at Danville, Va., where John S. Jackson, the son, was born about the year 1819. After the death of the mother and six younger children, the father and his son, John S., removed to Eufaula, Alabama. It ought to be said, however, that earnest inquiries made of several of the older residents of Danville have obtained no positive information on the above points.

John S. Jackson attended school first at Eufaula, and afterwards at Clayton, Ala. He came to Princeton in 1835, and entered the Sophomore Class and the Clio Society. He was a cripple, "a victim of synovitis at some time in earlier life, leaving him a contracted leg and a stiff knee-joint. He used one crutch, and he did use that with remarkable agility." He had dark eyes and white hair, was active, humorous, sociable, excitable and fairly studious, taking a final grade above the class average.

After his graduation he studied law at Clayton, Ala., under Calvin Rist, Esq. (now deceased), of that place, but died there in July, 1840, of inflammatory rheumatism, without having been admitted to the bar. He was never married.

The following is part of a letter kindly sent to the writer in answer to inquiries by the Hon. John A. Foster, Chancellor of Alabama, residing at Clayton. He writes:

"John Jackson (the father) came to Eufaula, Ala., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came from the Northern or Middle States, and was a widower with a young son. A year or two later he removed to Clayton. Nothing is now known here as to the mother of your classmate. His father married in Clayton a Miss Lewis, and about that time sent his son to Princeton. As soon as the son was graduated, he returned to Clayton and read law in the office of Calvin Rist, Esq. He was a jolly and lively youth, and it is said of him that he could dance with his crutches. He was very popular with the people, and was a good student. His father was not indulgent to him. I am not able to ascertain the precise time of his death. The few who now remember him say that he died, some one year, others two years after his return from Princeton. His remains are buried in the Masonic Cemetery. There is no monument or epitaph over them. I have often stood over his grave, and wondered why there should have been such a career

and such a fate. Those who yet remain and who knew him remember him as John S. Jackson, the sprightly, crippled, educated son of 'old John Jackson.' "

ANDREW SIMPSON JAMISON, A. M.

Andrew Simpson Jamison was a son of James Jamison, a farmer, and Mrs. Ann (Simpson) Jamison; was born in Buckingham Township, Bucks Co., Pa., Feb. 5, 1818; and was prepared for college by his pastor, the Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D.D., of Lambertville, N. J.

He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton College in the fall of 1835, and joined the Clio Society. He was a little above the average height and slender in person; steady, grave and orderly in his demeanor, irreproachable in his habits and morals, gentle and pleasing in his manners. Regular and studious, he took the 19th grade of his class at graduation.

His life was devoted to teaching, and of the years his health allowed him to devote to this work, five were spent in private families in Virginia. While in that state he united, in 1841, with the Bethesda Presbyterian Church at Richardsville, Culpepper Co. He also taught two years in the Academy at Cheraw, S. C., and two other years in Augusta, Ga. In 1846, having a desire to enter the Gospel ministry, he became a student in Princeton Theological Seminary, but owing to failure of health and a partial loss of eyesight, was very soon compelled to relinquish his studies. On the restoration of his health he taught for two years in the Academy at Trenton, N. J. He then returned, owing to a second failure of his health to the home of his childhood in Bucks Co., Pa., and there spent quietly but usefully the remainder of his days.

For many of his later years Mr. Jamison was president of the School Boards of Buckingham and Upper Wakefield Townships in Bucks Co Oct. 18, 1868, he became a ruling elder in Solebury (now called Thompson Memorial) Presbyterian Church, and continued to fill that office until his death, which occurred, from an attack of pneumonia at Brownsburg, Bucks Co., Pa., March 20, 1883. His death was calm, peaceful and happy.

Mr. Jamison was ever a dutiful son, and a kind and affectionate brother. He filled various positions of trust with an unblemished reputation. "His urbane manners," says his pastor, "won him the highest esteem. He was a man of firm and decided views, and of clear judgment, cautious in reaching a conclusion, and careful in the expression of his opinions. He was well read in the current literature of the day. As a Biblical scholar he was thorough and sound." "He was an excellent man," says another minister of Bucks County, "was widely known in his part of the county, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He often attended the meetings of Presbytery as a representative of his church, and was highly esteemed by the associated ministers and elders.". He was never married.

CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY JEMISON.

William Henry Jemison, son of William and Sarah (Mims) Jemison, was born March 4, 1820, at Edenton, Ga., but removed with his parents to Alabama before he was two years old, and thenceforward resided at Tuscaloosa in that State. He was prepared for college under the instructions of the Rev. Robert B. McMullin, afterwards a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Tennessee.

Mr. Jemison entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Freshman Class in its second session, and becoming a Clio. From a little incident which occurred soon after, he became familiarly known as "Heights" Jemison all through his course. He was warm-hearted, genial, a hearty laugher, a capital story-teller, very companionable, every way "a good fellow" and heartily loved by everybody. For the sketch that follows we are indebted to his son, William C. Jemison, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, who kindly sent it in answer to our request:

"My father was the first Alabamian, so far as I know, who ever entered Princeton College. At the age of fifteen years he took the trip to Princeton alone, going nearly all the way by stage-coach or private

conveyance, being eleven days and nights on the road. This was in the days when railroads were unknown south of Philadelphia. A part of his journey lay through the Creek Indian Nation, which gave a thrilling interest to the young boy's travels.

"After leaving College he studied law something more than a year, under Judge B. F. Porter, in Tuscaloosa. Afterwards he studied a short time in Huntsville, Ala., under that distinguished lawyer, Col. James W. McClung. He never applied, however, for license to practice law, but engaged in planting. For many years he was considered the best farmer in Tuscaloosa County. The training he received at college doubtless gave an intelligence to his farming operations superior to that of his neighbors. As a planter, he was eminently successful, and but for the war would probably have accumulated a large fortune.

"My father entered the army in the first year of the civil war, as captain of a volunteer company, and the same year was elected to the lower house of the Alabama Legislature, in which he sat two years, 1861 and 1862. While a member of the legislative General Assembly he volunteered again, and assisted in raising a cavalry company, in which he was elected a Lieutenant. He remained in the field service nine months, but on account of the loss of one eye, he was appointed Captain and Quarter-master at Tuscaloosa, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

"In 1872 he was chosen to fill the Chair of Practical Agriculture in The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, located at Auburn, in the first year of its organization. When that chair was abolished, for want of funds, he was elected Quarter-master of the University of Alabama, with the title of captain, which position he filled ten years, 1872–82.

"Before the civil war he was a Whig in politics, and took a lively interest in the questions of the day. But preferring the quiet and independent life of a planter, he frequently refused public office, and his first effort at political speaking was after he had reached the age of forty years. His maiden speech was made in favor of co-operation and against immediate secession.

"In his twentieth year he contracted a neuralgic affection, which has caused him much suffering. But his general health has always been good, and few men at his age are blessed with a more vigorous constitution. His residence is at Birmingham, Ala., and though advanced in years, he insists upon leading a busy life, and is now engaged in building up a most beautiful suburban resort near the city of Birmingham. He lives in a comfortable home that overlooks East Lake, the largest artificial body of water in the State. In this picturesque and healthful place he is happy and contented, with his affectionate children and grandchildren in close proximity to him, and with his noble good wife still with him. And here he intends spending the remaining days of his useful life.

"He married at Huntsville, Ala., October 23, 1839, Elizabeth Armantine Patrick, of Tuscaloosa, daughter of Mr. Isaac Patrick. She is still living. He has had nine children, of whom one died in infancy. The other eight are: 1. Virginia Ann, a noble woman, who died in 1883, unmarried.——2. Sarah Elizabeth, married John Catlin Cade, and is now a widow with two children, residing in Tuscaloosa.——3. Margaret, married William J. Prowell, and lives at Dayton, Marengo County, Ala.——4. Mary Gabriella, married John W. Riddell, and lives in Galveston, Tex.——5. William C. Jemison, married Elisha Leftwich. He is a lawyer, and lives in Tuscaloosa [of which city he is Mayor].——6. Robert Jemison, married Eugenia R. Sousby. He is a merchant, and lives in Birmingham, Ala.——7. John Steele Jemison, a lawyer, married Margie Allen, and lives in Birmingham, Ala.——8. Mims Penn Jemison, a merchant, married Lela Lee, and lives in Tuscaloosa.

"My father is now nearly 'three-score and ten.' On October 23, 1889, if all our lives be spared until then, he will celebrate his golden wedding, with seven children and eighteen grandchildren around him. Many years ago he was confirmed as a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is still an active adherent to 'the faith once delivered to the saints.' Through a long and useful life he has always commanded the esteem and kind regard of those among whom he lived, by his unswerving devotion to right and his liberal hand in dispensing to the relief of the needy and the suffering. As a husband, he has been devoted; as a father, kind and affectionate."

It was one of the best of the many enjoyments of our happy class-meeting on June 20, 1888, to welcome Mr. Jemison among us, and to find that he still possessed in their old vigor, all the pleasant traits which made us love him so well fifty years ago. If we *shut our eyes* and listened to his talk and his laugh, we seemed to have gone back fifty-three years, and to be with our early Freshman and Sophomore friend "*Heights*" Jemison once more. We appointed him to represent the class by making a speech for it at the College Alumni Dinner in University Hall, and he did it to the entire satisfaction of the class and of all his hearers.

May he and all his, have a happy golden wedding!

REV. DANIEL JOHNSON, A.M.

Daniel Johnson was born November 5, 1813, in Robeson County, N. C. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Steven) Johnson. His preparation for college was made, first at Beaver Creek Academy, some fifteen miles from Fayetteville, N. C., under Archibald C. Currie, and later at the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville, under the Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D. Under these two faithful teachers, and by his own diligence, was laid the foundation of that broad and thorough scholarship for which he was afterwards deservedly distinguished. In the fall of 1835 he and his brother, James Steven, went to Yale College, and entered the Freshman class. They remained there only one session, then came to Princeton and entered (one class higher) the second session of the Sophomore year. At the same time he became a member of the Whig Society.

When Daniel Johnson entered our class he was by several years older than any of its members save one or two, and was more matured in character, in judgment and in scholarship than were his classmates. He was grave, thoughtful, meditative, always a devout, consistent, modest, unassuming, unselfish, kind-hearted Christian man. No college duty was ever neglected. No recitation was ever imperfectly prepared. He came out, at the end of the course, with the highest grade of the class and delivered its Latin Salutatory.

After graduating with such high distinction, he went to Mississippi and taught two years in a private family. He then received the appointment of Tutor in Princeton College, and filled that position four years, 1840–44. At the same time, having entered the Theological Seminary, he passed through its regular course of three years, was graduated in 1843, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, April 26, 1843. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Fayetteville some time in the fall of 1845. In the year 1844 he returned to his native State, and became Principal of Cumberland Academy, at the same time filling the

pulpit of Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian Church as stated supply, 1844–47. He then became Principal of Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville, N. C., for eight years, 1848–56, at the same time preaching as stated supply to the two churches of Barbecue and Galatea. In 1858 he became Principal of Floral College, N. C., and continued to hold that position until 1865, at the same time supplying the churches at Laurinburgh and Lebanon in that vicinity. This was his last field of labor. He died at his residence near Floral College, N. C., March 7, 1868, of bronchial consumption.

About the first day of July, 1844, Mr. Johnson married Eliza Matilda Gulick, daughter of John Gulick, Esq., of Kingston, near Princeton, N. J., a very estimable and lovely lady, who survived him but a short time. They left two daughters and three sons, viz.: 1. Laura, who married Thomas Cook, and died about 1871.——2. William Dalrymple Johnson, who lives in Greenville, Texas.——3. James Edward Johnson, married Miss Hetty Fort, and lives at Fair Bluff, N. C.——4. Alice, who was the adopted daughter of the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D.D., and now lives with her uncle, John Wiley Gulick, M.D., at Corsicana, Texas.——5. Thomas Chalmers, married a Miss Harrison, and lives at Greenville, Texas.

His brother, Hon. William D. Johnson, of Marion, S. C. (Class of 1843), writes of him: "I have always thought my brother's bad health was caused by overwork. He taught almost constantly, and was at the same time acting pastor of two churches some 20 miles apart. He was as purely unselfish as any person I ever knew, and never seemed to be happy unless employed for the benefit of others. He did a great deal to advance higher education in North Carolina. His last days were just such as you might expect from a life devoted to duty—full of resignation to his Father's will, and entirely satisfied that there was a crown awaiting him above."

GEORGE CROW JONES, A.M. M.D.

George Crow Jones was the son of George Jones and Mrs. Jane Ochiltree Jones, and was born at Wilmington, Del., October 8, 1817. He was finally prepared for college at the school of the Rev. John T. Halsey, at Elizabethtown, N. J., and entered the Junior Class at Princeton College in 1836, becoming also a member of the Whig Society. He was a young man of medium size; of quiet, unpretending, pleasing, and gentlemanly manners; and was orderly, good, true, and attentive to all his college duties.

After graduating, he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and received his medical diploma in 1842, from Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. He first practiced medicine at Massillon, Ohio, for two or three years. His next location was in his native State, where he was offered practice at Dupont's Powder Mills, on the Brandywine Creek, about five miles from Wilmington. In 1857 he removed to Sharpsburg, Mo., where he practiced two years, going thence in 1859 to Palmyra, the nearest town of any considerable size. While he was residing there, the civil war broke out in 1861, when he at once offered his professional services for the good of his country, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Third Missouri Cavalry Regiment. In the second year of the war this regiment was ordered to Southwestern Missouri, and while in that swampy and malarial region, with impure water and unwholesome food, his health gave way and he resigned his position. After a severe and dangerous illness, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, he removed with his family to Chicago, Ill. In Chicago he resided eight years, returning to Missouri in 1870, and settling in Monroe City, Monroe County, Mo., where he passed the remaining ten years of his life, and where he died suddenly, February 27, 1881, of paralysis of the brain, induced by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Dr. Jones married, April 22, 1851, Miss Caroline Ash Scheetz, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Scheetz,

Rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Frankford, Pa. She died three years after her husband.

They had four children, all still living, viz: Maria May, married John H. McClintic, of Virginia, and lives at Monroe City, Missouri; —— 2, Henrietta Ord, unmarried, showing marked ability as an artist, and is a student in The St. Louis School of Fine Arts; —— 3, Elizabeth Scheetz, married to John J. Rogers, of Virginia, now a merchant of Monroe City, Mo.——4, Frederick Scheetz, born at Palmyra, Mo, a graduate of Yale College, Class of 1881, a man of high promise; for two years Professor of Physics in the State University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, which position he resigned for the sake of further pursuing his studies at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Dr Jones was for many years a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a Sabbath-School Superintendent. He was not only a faithful Christian, but a good physician, doing all the good in his power around his home. He was beloved and honored by all who knew him as a courtly, finished gentleman, a ripened scholar, and an upright, honorable man.

"To the last," writes one of his daughters, "he dearly loved his *Alma Mater*, and to chance to meet any of his classmates was a source of unmixed delight to him. His associations with Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, when they were both living in Chicago, were extremely pleasant, and they discussed with keen relish their old college days."

ABRAHAM FAW LEONARD, A.M., ESQ.

Abraham Faw Leonard, son of Jacob and Sophia Elizabeth (Faw) Leonard, was born at Washington, D. C., January 11, 1820, but removed to Alexandria, Va., in his early years. His preparation for college was acquired mainly under the Rev. Enoch M. Lowe, of Norfolk, Va., and the Rev. George Halson. He entered the College at Newark, Del., but did not remain there long. He went to Princeton College early

in 1836, joined the Sophomore Class near the end of its year, and became a Clio. He was under the average size and of slight build, quiet in his manner, and a faithful student, graduating with the fourteenth grade of his class.

After graduating, he studied law under William F. Sharp, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., and after receiving license practiced his profession in that city until 1854. For some years he was a member of the Legislature of Virginia. For several years prior to 1860 he was editor of "*The Southern Argus*," a newspaper published at Norfolk, in which work he exhibited signal ability. In 1857 he fell through a trap door left open on the street, broke his kneepan, was lamed and walked on crutches for ten or twelve years, suffering greatly, but patiently. His lameness prevented his taking any active part in the civil war. He is said by a Norfolk lawyer who knew him well to have been "a capital lawyer, but did not take high rank as a speaker. He was a very superior writer. A series of articles he published on the yellow fever were grand. And he was a good poet; was a man of great cultivation and much genius, but of weak health. The latter part of his life was inactive. Up to about 1854 he owned considerable property, but lost nearly all by unprofitable investments." He died at Alexandria, Va., December 27, 1870. He had been reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but was never a member of any church.

Mr. Leonard was thrice married: 1. To Virginia, daughter of the late Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Norfolk, Va.——2d. To Miss Louisa Dickson, sister of Richard Dickson, Esq., of Norfolk, and of Mrs. Tazewell Taylor.——3d. To Caroline Davis, daughter of General Joseph H. Davis and niece of the widely-known Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. She survived him and still lives in Norfolk. No child survived him.

THEODORE LITTLE, A.M., ESQ.

Theodore Little was born at Hackettstown, N. J., February 29, 1819. His parents were William Little and Susannah (Sherrerd) Little. Our classmate says of his parents:

"My father was, I believe, a Scotch Irishman, and President McCosh told my son Stephen when introduced to him, that he had known 'some very respectable people of that name in Ireland.' My mother died in my infancy and my father in 1824. My father's second wife was Mary Morford, of Princeton, N. J., a relative of Prof. John S. Hart's wife. What I am, I owe mainly to my step-mother, who was all to me that a mother could have been."

He was prepared for college at the Hackettstown School of which Joseph McCord, A. M. (Princeton College Class of 1825) was then principal. He entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. He was of medium size in person; in manner sedate, orderly, agreeable, much loved by a wide circle of friends, never getting into any mischief or scrapes of any sort, punctiliously attentive to every college duty, and earnestly studious, graduating with distinction by taking the eighth grade in our class of seventy-five.

After graduating, Mr. Little read law two-and-a-half years with the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, afterwards U. S. Senator from New Jersey; and six months in the office of the Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

On receiving license to practice he immediately established himself in his profession at Morristown, N. J., where he has continued unto this day, and where he has become one of the pillars of social, professional and church life.

Since the organization of The First National Bank, of Morristown, Mr. Little has been and still is its President. For a time he held the office of "Commissioner of Appeals in matters of taxation." In 1864 he was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket in his Congressional District which then held a Democratic majority of about 3,000, and it was reduced at the following election to about 1800. But, best of all, he is an active and useful Christian man, and has for a long course of years been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown. Long may he live, continuing to enjoy the respect and affection of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Little has been thrice married: 1. To Mary Heath Marsh, daughter of Ephraim Marsh, Sr., of Morris Co., January 5, 1842. She died June 6th of the same year.——2. To Sarah B. Hedges, daughter of Stephen Hedges, M. D., of Newton, N. J., on June 2, 1846. She died October 12, 1866. ——3. To Annis Williams Johnes, daughter of George W. Johnes, of Morristown, N. J., August 18, 1868, who still lives. He has six living children, viz.: 1. Stephen Hedges Little, a Princeton College graduate, Class of 1868, who married Cornelia, daughter of Jacob M. Halsted, of New York, and resides at Morristown.——2. Theodore Little, Jr., married Edith, daughter of Judge Leonard, of Colorado, and resides at Aspen, Colorado.——3. Margaret J., married Frank S. Craven, son of the Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., residing at Morristown, N. J.——4. Sarah Hedges, unmarried, residing at present at Aspen, Colorado.——5. George Johnes, at his father's home.——6. Elizabeth N., at her father's home.

Our classmate writes: "I am thankful I have never had any political aspirations, nor indeed aspirations for office of any kind. I am happy to say that I do not think I was ever in better health than at present, although I cannot deceive myself as to my age. Nor do I desire to do so. Life is indeed a checkered scene. How short the time appears since our graduation, and yet it is more than half a century!"

It was profoundly regretted by all who were there, that we could not draw Mr. Little to our grand class meeting on June 20, 1888. But the truth was, his face had been disfigured by contact with poisonous ivy, and he did not wish to frighten his venerable classmates or to have them carry away disagreeable recollections of his own appearance. But the writer saw him some months later, and can certify all parties interested that he is now to all appearance one of the youngest looking and best preserved survivors of the class of 1838.

LEWIS McKNIGHT, A.M., M.D.

Lewis McKnight, son of Joseph and Mary (Green) McKnight, was born at Long Branch, N. J., November 2, 1817, but during his college course his home was at Bordentown, N. J. For some time he was a pupil in Gummere's School at Burlington, N. J. In the spring of 1836 he went to Princeton and received private instruction from Professors John S. Hart and Stephen Alexander, entering the Junior Class of that year, and the Cliosophic Society.

All his classmates who yet live well remember him as slightly above the average height and rather slender; lithe and springy in movement; of handsome, expressive and intelligent face; always neat as a pin in his attire; easy, agreeable and gentlemanly in manner; a decided favorite among his fellow-students; and creditably studious and attentive to college duties.

Immediately on graduating he began, in company with his two classmates and most intimate friends, Van Wyck and Van Arsdale, to study medicine in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and the three took their medical degree at the same time in 1841. "Soon after this," Dr. McKnight writes, "I married, and sailed for Paris in October, 1841. I there again met Van Arsdale. He returned in the spring of 1842 and settled in New York. I returned in the fall of 1842 and put out my shingle on the 1st of December in that year at Troy, N. Y., where I practiced four years. Van Wyck settled for awhile in Philadelphia, and I saw them from time to time until I removed to Milwaukee in 1850. With these two exceptions and that of Blaney, whom I saw at different times in Chicago, I do not call to mind that I ever saw any one of our classmates since I graduated, up to our class-meeting in June last."

After practicing medicine four years at Troy, N. Y., as above-mentioned, Dr. McKnight removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1850, where he practiced until about 1866. About 1859 he accepted the office of Medical Director of the North-

western Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he still holds and to the duties of which he has devoted his whole time for over twenty years.

Dr. McKnight married, July 6, 1841, Elizabeth Walker Merritt, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Merritt, of Troy, N. Y. This lady is still living. Of the six children they have had, three are living, viz.: 1. Cornelia Trimble, married Lewis G. Hughes, and at present resides with her father.——2. Caroline Merritt, married Lieutenant William P. Van Ness, and lives at Ithaca, N. Y.——3. Emma Jane, married J. Walton Fisher, M.D., and resides in Milwaukee, Wis.

He has seven grandchildren.

He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It was a real joy to his classmates assembled at Princeton on June 20, 1888, to have Dr. McKnight come in among them from so long a journey. And except in the color of his hair and beard, he was quite unchanged in fifty years, as bright, vivacious and energetic as ever.

GRIFFITH JOHN McREE, A.M.

Griffith John McRee, son of James Fergus McRee, M.D., and Mary Ashe (Hill) McRee, was born September 20, 1819, at Wilmington, N. C., and was prepared for college under the instructions of Mr. W. H. Hardin at Pittsboro', N. C. He entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Clio Society. He was short in stature and rather thick-set, with a round, good-natured, laughing face; was warm-hearted, sociable and agreeable; was fairly studious, and graduated with a grade considerably above the average.

After graduating Mr. McRee studied law in the office of Joseph A. Hill, Esq., of Wilmington, in 1841 was licensed to practice, and followed his profession for several years. He then became a rice planter on the Cape Fear River. After the close of the war, however, he returned to his former profession.

Mr. McRee entered the Confederate army as a private in

1863, but, his health failing, he was detailed on duty in the naval department at Wilmington, and afterwards in the Quartermaster's department.

He married, October 20, 1842, at Raleigh, N. C., Penelope Iredell, daughter of the Hon. James Iredell. She died October 12, 1862, at Wilmington. He left four children, who are still living, viz.: 1. Miss F. I. McRee, living at Tyler, Texas. ——2. James Iredell McRee, living at Raleigh, N. C., and is Editor of "*The News and Observer*," a leading Democratic paper of that city.——3. Penelope, wife of J. D. Smith, living at Texarkana, Texas.——4. William McRee, living at Texarkana, Texas.

Mr. McRee died of consumption April 29, 1872, at Wilmington, N. C. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was an accomplished scholar. Literature was his delight, and he made it the constant companion of his leisure hours. A friend in Wilmington writes: "He was a delightful writer, and his productions indicated painstaking research. He was considered a genius with us in North Carolina, and his memory is cherished as such." He wrote much for the newspapers. He also wrote one volume, "The Life and Correspondence of Hon. James Iredell," published about 1857, and which attained a widespread notoriety.

THOMAS COLEMAN MONTGOMERY, A.M., ESQ.

Thomas Coleman Montgomery, son of Harvey Montgomery of Philadelphia afterwards of Rochester, and Mary Eleanor Rochester, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Rochester one of the founders of the city of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 13, 1820. He was prepared for college at Flushing Institute, Long Island, N. Y., where he spent four years under the teaching of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D. He entered the Senior Class at Princeton College in 1837, and became a member of the Whig Society.

Our recollection of him is that he was always bright,

cheery, with a decided streak of humor in him, affable, gentlemanly, extremely neat in his attire, and a good scholar. He received the twelfth grade in his class at graduation.

On leaving college he immediately began the study of law in the office of Gen. Vincent Matthews of Rochester. On receiving license he at once established himself in practice in his native city, where he has continued with great success and increasing honor ever since. He is now one of the foremost and most distinguished lawyers of that large and busy city. He has held many positions of trust and great responsibility, among which may be mentioned those of Alderman of the city of Rochester, and Supervisor of the County. Twice, in 1874 and again in 1877, he has been appointed Lay Deputy from the Diocese of Western New York to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Mr. Montgomery married, December 14, 1848, Mary Griswold Whitney, daughter of Andrew G. Whitney, of Detroit, Mich. She "went to sleep," June 14, 1882. Of six children born to them only two daughters remain, viz.; Mary Whitney, unmarried and residing with her father, and Florence Montgomery, married to Edward B. Angell, M.D., and living in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Montgomery's father (Harvey Montgomery) was a student in Princeton College, but did not graduate. Mr. Montgomery thinks his father left at the time the College was first burned. Harvey Fitzhugh Montgomery, M.D. (Class of 1839) was the younger brother of our classmate.

Mr. Montgomery writes: "Politically I have always been a Whig or a Republican. I was in favor of observing strictly our constitutional obligations to the South, and of not interfering with slavery in the States where it existed. But these obligations I believed were annulled by the war waged by the South to dissever the Union."

It was a matter of profound regret that we could not draw Mr. Montgomery to our grand class-meeting on June 20, 1888. Instead of coming he sent the following letter, which ought to be inserted here.

DEAR FRIENDS AND CLASSMATES:—I am obliged to you for your cordial invitation, but the care of a family and the demands of business debar me from the pleasure of accepting it.

I am glad of this opportunity to greet the venerable (!) brethren from whom I parted in the spring-time of life fifty years ago. Though only a year at Princeton, I cherish the memories of my college life there with much pleasure.

And what a half century it has been!—filled as no other century has been or in all probability ever will be, with extraordinary achievements in science and enterprise. Ocean steamers and ocean cables—telegraphs around the globe—telephones from house to house and from city to city. Electricity employed to disperse the darkness of the night, and to supersede the labor of man and beast—a mighty Empire on the Pacific Coast rising out of a wilderness—and a gigantic civil war happily terminated with new pledges for a perpetual union. Surely we have had our share of human experience.

Sons of our *Alma Mater*, I greet you again, and wish you all the blessings of a ripe and honored age.

Fraternally,

THOMAS C. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD, A.M., ESQ.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD, son of Thomas and Ann (Taylor) Newbold, was born in Burlington County, N. J., June 18, 1818. His family on both his father's and mother's side, were Friends. He was prepared for college at Burlington, N. J., under the Rev. Samuel Aaron, a Baptist clergyman.

Mr. Newbold entered the Sophomore Class, half advanced, of Princeton College, early in the year 1836, and became a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was of average height and had a strongly built and vigorous frame; was agreeable but somewhat retiring and diffident in manner; excelled upon the play-ground, was steady, orderly and fairly studious.

After graduating, he studied law three years under William Rawle, Esq., of Philadelphia; was licensed about 1843, and practiced about seven years in Philadelphia. He then retired to his farm, named "Brookdale," about four miles from Bordentown, N. J., the original homestead of his mother's family, occupied by his great great-grandfather about 1675, and where his mother was born. There he has lived ever

since, with no other occupation than that furnished by his farm. And there he is still enjoying a healthy and vigorous old age.

Mr. Newbold married, May 16, 1850, Louisa B. Fobes, daughter of George W. Fobes, of Philadelphia, and sister of Thomas Fobes, class of 1839. She died April 17, 1874. They had three children, viz.: 1st. George Fobes Newbold, who died about 1882, unmarried, at about 31 years of age —— 2d. Albert Newbold, who married Miss Emily Thompson, and lives in San Francisco, Cal., in the employ of the Government.——3d. Thomas Earp Newbold, who married Miss Clementine Gould in 1884, and is a civil engineer, residing in Washington, D. C. He has one grandchild.

John Smith Newbold, deceased, of the college class of 1816, and George Lawrie Newbold, M. D., class of 1837, were cousins of our classmate.

Mr. Newbold is not a member of any church, but by preference is a Presbyterian, of which church his wife was a member, and in which his children were baptized. During the civil war of 1861–5, he was an earnest and unflinching supporter of the government, but took no active, personal part in the contest. He was present at our class-meeting at Princeton on June 20, 1888, appearing almost as robust and vigorous as he was fifty years ago. His presence added much to the enjoyableness of that delightful gathering.

REV. MALCOM ALFRED PATTERSON, A.M.

Malcom Alfred Patterson, son of William and Mary (McKinnon) Patterson, was born May 3, 1810, near Union Church, in Moore County, N. C., and received his preparatory education at Donaldson Academy at Fayette County, N. C. Their father died when he and his only brother, John, (afterwards a lawyer somewhere in the West) were quite young, and they were thrown upon their own exertions for an education. Malcom taught school some years near the place of his birth. He early became a Christian and made a public profession of his faith in Christ.

Mr. Patterson entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton College in 1835, at the same time joining the Whig Society. He was some years older than the most of his classmates, and was grave and sedate in countenance and demeanor, these testifying that he had long battled with care, anxiety and sorrow. At the same time he was always courteous, polite and affable. But everywhere and at all times he was a consistent Christian man, and was thoroughly respected as such. He was also assiduous in study, and his final grade was considerably above the average of his class.

On leaving college, Mr. Patterson entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., whence he was regularly graduated in 1841. He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1842 by Fayetteville Presbytery, and after supplying its pulpit two or three years, received a call from Pea River Presbyterian Church in Barbour County, Alabama, where he was ordained and installed as pastor in 1845. Here he labored pleasantly and successfully about eighteen years. In 1860 this pastoral relation was dissolved, and he removed to Arkansas, where he preached as stated supply to the Presbyterian Church at Mount Holly, Union County, Ark., until 1865. During the last years of his life, owing to feeble and declining health, he was not able to preach regularly. This was a source of deep sorrow to him, as he dearly loved his chosen work. But his health grew worse and worse, and he gently breathed his last at Mount Holly, Ark., March 18, 1882, in the seventy-second year of his age. His disease was consumption.

" Mr. Patterson was an humble, devout and earnest man; a man of sterling integrity, uprightness and purity of motives surpassed by very few. His preaching was of the purest and most evangelical type. The last years of his life were shadowed by dark clouds of affliction, as he was bereaved of two lovely Christian daughters. But he was well sustained by divine power and grace." Such was the testimony of the presbytery of which he was a member at the time of his death.

Mr. Patterson was twice married: 1. To Ann McRae, daughter of Colin McRae, December 31, 1844, at Fort Gaines, Ga. She died in 1870.——2. To Mary Ann McRae,

daughter of Christopher McRae, March 3, 1872, at Mount Holly, Ark. She is still living at Mount Holly with her brother, K. G. McRae, M.D. Mr. Patterson had eight children, of whom two only are now living, viz.: 1. Augusta, married to Mr. Henry Hawkins, of Mount Holly, Ark., and——2. Alfred Patterson, of Hope, Ark., not married.

ELISHA BOYD PENDLETON, M.D.

Elisha Boyd Pendleton, son of Philip Clayton Pendleton (Class of 1796) and Sarah (Boyd) Pendleton, was born at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va., January 13, 1820. His father above-mentioned (Philip C. Pendleton) was born in 1779, went to Princeton College in the spring of 1793, and was graduated in 1796, when not yet seventeen years of age, in the same class with the distinguished John Macpherson Berrien and William Gaston, dividing the first honor of the class with the latter. Our class-mate received his preparatory education at Martinsburg, his native place, under Samuel M. Whann, who received an honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton College in 1838.

Mr. Pendleton entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton, half-advanced, in the spring of 1836, and joined the Whig Society. He was a little over medium size and strongly built, of a staid, quiet and dignified mien for one of his age; affable, courteous, much respected and much beloved, and attentive to all college duties.

Immediately after his graduation, he began the study of medicine at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, from which he received his degree of M.D. He also attended one course at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and during that time was appointed a resident student in a hospital near Baltimore, finishing his course there. Soon after, he settled down in the practice of his profession at Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va., not far from his native place. Here he has continued ever since. He very modestly writes of himself: "My life has had in it nothing differing

from the lives of thousands of others. Trying to stand in my lot in the unobtrusive requirements of home, and to exercise an influence for good on others with whom I have been brought in contact, has been about the sum of my ambition. Up to the war, my life was a very quiet one. Since the war, I have resumed the practice of medicine. The field is a narrow one, and is more connected with the simple 'annals of the poor' than with the rush of a larger population. I am a quiet country doctor, waiting to end my days in sincere humility and faith in Jesus Christ as my Saviour. Like yourself, I am a Presbyterian. I am also a ruling elder."

We may venture to add that from other sources we have learned that through all the region where he lives and is known, Dr. Pendleton is regarded as a thoroughly reliable physician, as a kind neighbor and a steadfast friend, as a wise and useful citizen, and as a consistent and honored Christian.

Dr. Pendleton was a cousin of our lately deceased and much lamented classmate, Dr. Alexander S. Dandridge, of Cincinnati. On the roll of the Princeton College Alumni are also found, besides his father already mentioned, his near relative, Philip Pendleton Cooke, Class of 1834; his two brothers, Philip Pendleton, Jr., Class of 1833, and Edmund Pendleton, Class of 1834; and his nephew, Alexander Robinson Pendleton, Class of 1868, a son of his brother Edmund. His grandson, John Chester Backus Pendleton, is now an undergraduate student at Princeton.

During a part of the civil war of 1861–5, Dr. Pendleton was in the army and held President Lincoln's commission as Brigade Surgeon, but exposure and sickness made it necessary for him to resign before the end of the war. "The chief significance to be attached," he writes, "to that portion of my life is, that I remained true to my country and to my State, believing that her honor as well as her interest, was in the Union; and I look back with pride to the fact that I opposed with all my power the madness and folly of that sad time."

Dr. Pendleton married, April 25, 1843, Lucinda Tutt, daughter of Charles Pendleton Tutt, a distant relation, of Loudoun County, Va. She died August 14, 1887. They

had three children, all now living, viz.: 1. Charles H. Pendleton, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who married Matilda, daughter of the Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., of Baltimore. She died in Baltimore in 1877, leaving two children, John C. B. Pendleton, now a student in Princeton College, and Lucinda. Their home is in Baltimore.—— 2. Sally Boyd, married to Eugene Van Rensselaer, the only surviving son of Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany. They have two children.——3. Nathaniel Dandridge Pendleton, married in June, 1888, Agnes Taylor, of Baltimore, Md. Our classmate has four grandchildren.

Dr. Pendleton was present at our class-meeting on June 20, 1888, at Princeton, and his presence was hailed with delight by all his classmates who were there. In appearance he was less changed by the flight of fifty years than all had expected to find him. Not one of those present had seen him since we parted on the day of our graduation.

GEN. LEWIS PERRINE, A.M.

Lewis Perrine, son of Major John Perrine, Jr., and Sarah (Ely) Perrine, was born in Freehold Township, Monmouth County, N. J., September 14, 1815. His family was of a distinguished Huguenot origin, and one of his ancestors came to New Jersey with Sir Philip Carteret, about 1665. The name was originally spelt "Perrin." His preparatory education was acquired at the Lawrenceville High School, near Princeton, where he was a pupil of the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., and Alexander H. Phillips, A.M., from 1832 to 1835.

He joined the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society in Princeton College in 1835. He was in stature above the average size, of agreeable manners, friendly and sociable in disposition, somewhat fond of fun and frolic, excelling on the play-ground, and held in high regard and esteem by all his fellow-students.

After his graduation from College, he chose the profession of law, and became a student in the office of the Hon. Garret

D. Wall, then U. S. Senator from New Jersey. Owing to the absence of Gen. Wall in Washington a large part of his time, and the founding of a Law School in connection with the college, in which James S. Green, Esq., and Richard S. Field, Esq., were Professors, Mr. Perrine removed to Princeton, and continued his legal studies in the office of James S. Green, Esq. He received license in September, 1841, and opened an office in Trenton, where he continued to practice until 1855, when he was appointed Quarter-Master General of the State of New Jersey, which position he still holds. From The Legislative Manual of New Jersey for 1884, page 155, we quote the following: In 1851 "he was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Gov. Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gov. Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quarter-Master General, September 22, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made [April 28, 1865] Brevet Major-General by the Senate, on the recommendation of Gov. Joel Parker."

On the creation of the free banking system, he was appointed by Gov. Fort, with the Hon. Charles S. Olden, as Bank Commissioner, and served until the abolition of the system by the repeal of the law. In 1871 he was one of the Commissioners to rebuild the State House, and continued as such ten years. In 1879 he was one of the Yorktown Commissioners. In 1866 he was President of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy. He has been frequently tendered high positions in the military and civil service, which he declined, preferring the less distinguished position of Quarter-Master General, which he has filled with credit and fidelity and to the best interests of the State.

Gen. Perrine married, May 4, 1842, at Trenton, Ann Eliza Pratt, daughter of James Dundas Pratt, of Philadelphia. She is still living. They have three living children, viz.: 1.

Mary Agnes, who married Lieut. James E. Bell, now deceased, of the United States Army, and resides with her father, in Trenton.——2. Henry Pratt Perrine, a graduate of West Point Military Academy in 1869, and now a Captain in the United States Cavalry, who married Louise Scudder, daughter of Judge Edward W. Scudder, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. They reside in Trenton.——3. Lewis Perrine, Jr., Assistant Quarter-master General of New Jersey with the rank of Colonel, graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1880, married Harriet Adelaide Slack, daughter of Major William B. Slack, deceased, late of the United States Marine Corps. They reside in Trenton.

Gen. Perrine is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has an uncommonly fine collection of orchids, to which he devotes much personal attention.

He was present at our Class Meeting at Princeton on June 20, 1888, looking well and vigorous, and taking an active and joyous part in all our proceedings. He deserved and received the gratitude of his assembled classmates for his thoughtfulness, generosity and excellent taste, as shown in providing at his own expense a sufficient number of beautiful and appropriate badges—the gilded figures '38—worn by each one on the Commencement stage, attached to the lapel of his coat. One and all will treasure this badge while they live, and will never look at it without a special and grateful remembrance of Gen. Lewis Perrine.

REV. ABNER ADDISON PORTER, A.M., D.D.

Abner Addison Porter, son of the Rev. Francis Hamilton Porter and Mrs. Isabella (Kilpatrick) Porter, was born October 12, 1817, at Asheville, N. C. He belonged to a family of ministers. His father, his maternal grandfather, his two maternal uncles and his three brothers all being Presbyterian ministers. While he was yet a child, his father removed to Alabama, and established a classical school at Selma, in that State. In this school the youthful Abner as-

sisted his father until his own preparations for college were completed, even at that early age displaying such mental vigor, intellectual growth and moral excellence as gave rare promise of future eminence and usefulness.

He entered the Sophomore Class in the College of New Jersey, in 1835, and the Whig Society. In form he was tall and slender; in manners grave, sedate, modest and diffident. He was a model of regularity and punctuality, and unsurpassed in diligent attention to every study and to every duty of his class. His recitations were almost invariably perfect. At his graduation he was fourth in rank among seventy-five, the three who were above him being above by a very small fraction. He was also an excellent speaker, having a clear voice, a fine style, an earnest, graceful and impressive delivery. At the graduation of the class he delivered the Valedictory, and an unusually fine one it was. He was always held in unbounded respect and esteem by his fellow-students.

On leaving college, Mr. Porter returned to Alabama and spent about a year in teaching, after which he entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., passed through a full three years course of study, and was graduated in 1842. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Oct. 15, 1842, and having accepted calls to become pastor of the two churches of Bethsalem and Burton's Hill, in that presbytery, was ordained and installed over them, Nov. 19, 1843. He labored in this field until 1847, when he was removed to Charleston and became Assistant Pastor (with Rev. Thomas Smythe, D. D.), of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city. But soon after, in May, 1847, the Glebe St. Church, whose members were a colony from the Second, was organized Nov. 26, 1848, and Mr. Porter was installed as its pastor. He gave to it such a wealth of pulpit and pastoral endowments, that the new enterprise entered upon a remarkable career of prosperity. Thence he was called in 1851, to the pastorate of the important church at Selma, Alabama, where he remained until 1860, when his health failed to such an extent as to render a continuance of his pulpit labors impossible. A fine estimate of him during this period of his life

is given by a highly intelligent lady who sat under his preaching in Selma, and knew him well:

"He was a courteous and elegant gentleman; a little reserved in manners, even so much as to appear distant on meeting with strangers, but beaming delightfully on his friends. He was a laborious and painstaking pastor, even to this day remembered with grateful affection by those who were under his care. He was an able theologian and a strikingly forcible preacher, a man of mark in the church of the south."

The writer of this sketch never saw Dr. Porter but once after his graduation, which was at the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in New Orleans in May, 1858. Except that he then wore a heavy beard, and that his hair and beard were well sprinkled with grey hairs, he was to all appearance quite unchanged, and met his classmate with the same quiet, modest, genial manner he had when they were together at Princeton.

After his recovery from a long and dangerous illness he accepted the editorial chair of *The Southern Presbyterian*, a religious paper, which he edited about five years, 1860–1865, residing in Columbia, S. C. This journal he edited with distinguished ability, filling its editorial columns largely with rich and rare productions of his own pen. His connection with this paper ended about the close of the war, when, his health again permitting, he preferred to return to the pulpit. In Feb., 1867, he was called to the pastorate of the church at Spartanburgh, S. C., and labored there until May, 1869, when he left to enter upon his final field of labor in Texas.

While residing in Spartanburg, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wolford College, a Methodist institution located in that place, which was regarded as an indication of the general appreciation of his great abilities at his own home.

Dr. Porter, in view of the wide destitutions existing in Texas after the war, felt himself strongly attracted thitherward, and the way being providentially opened before him, he took the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at

Austin, the capital of that state. He was never installed as pastor there, but labored as Stated Supply from May, 1869, until his death, which occurred on Dec. 8, 1872. His labors in Austin were not long, but we have the testimony of those in that city who well knew him and his work, that he was regarded by all as "a man of learning, ability and eloquence, and was endeared to all who knew him as a great and good man."

Dr. Porter's principal publications were articles in *The Southern Presbyterian Review*, among which may be mentioned his articles "On Hodge on the Atonement," Vol. xix., p. 313; "North and South," Vol. iii., p. 337; "Power of the Pulpit," Vol. ii., p. 270; "Unity of The Race," Vol. iv., p. 357, and his last one, "On a Call to The Gospel Ministry," which was published, not only in the Review above-mentioned, but afterwards as a pamphlet, and attracted much attention. As has already been said, he also wrote much and ably as Editor of *The Southern Presbyterian.*

Dr. Porter was thrice married: 1. To Miss Hannah Napier Leland, daughter of the Rev. Aaron Leland, D.D., Professor in Columbia Theological Seminary (S. C.), on June 13, 1844. She died at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1845.——2. To Miss Isabel Jane Pratt, daughter of Rev. Horace S. Pratt who had been until his death Professor in the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, on May 14, 1848. She died at Columbia, S. C., on January 3, 1862.——3. To Miss Sarah Elizabeth Black, daughter of the Hon. James A. Black of Spartanburg District, S. C., on March 20, 1864. She survived him, and still lives at Austin, Texas. She has married again, and is now the wife of Mr. Frank R. Lubbock, Ex-Governor of Texas.

Dr. Porter left two sons and four daughters: 1. Isabel May, married to Major F. W. James, a banker at Baird, Texas.—— 2. Francis Leland.——3. Laleah Dunwoody, married to Rev. J. J. Reid, missionary to the Indians, and living at Wapanucka, Indian Territory.——4. Jeannette Hannah, married to Lewis C. Wise, lived at Abilene, Texas, and died in 1877.——5. Abner Addison, married Miss Laura Dalton of Burnet, Texas, and lives in Florida.——6. Mary Logan, only child of the third Mrs. Porter, died at Ridgeway, S. C., October 27, 1873.

Many are the testimonies from eminent Southern divines and others, to the exalted talents and reputation of Dr. Porter. We select only one, from one of the most eminent Southern ministers now living, and who was on terms of intimacy with him for thirty years : " Dr. Porter was an uncommonly fine scholar, and one of the ablest theologians of the Southern Church. He was a clear, vigorous, powerful preacher. He handled great themes with unction, and was full of the spirit of a true Christian minister. His health was poor during most of his ministerial life, but he had indomitable will, and never flinched from toil. He was really a great man, yet wonderfully free from self-consciousness or self-assertion, and was singularly truthful, candid, honest and conscientious."

On one side of the marble shaft that marks his grave in the Austin Cemetery is simply *a radiant crown*, and below it only the words :

"WON."

ABNER ADDISON PORTER.

THOMAS RICHARD PURNELL, A.M.

THOMAS RICHARD PURNELL was born near Halifax, Halifax County, N. C., January 8, 1817. His parents were John and Sarah (Eelbeck) Purnell. He was prepared for college by Lewis Bobbitt, at Lewiston, N. C. Before going to Princeton he was for some time a student at The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Some infraction of the College laws occurred. A calf or a goat was put into the belfry in such a way as to ring the bell. He was summoned before the Faculty, and on examination denied being an active participant, but admitted that he knew who were the culprits, and refused to tell. For this refusal he was suspended, and although urged by the President of the University and others, refused to return at the end of his term of suspension, insisting that a great injustice had been done to him. So he came to Princeton in 1835, where he joined the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. His appearance in the days of

his college life is vividly and pleasantly depicted by his classmate, Dr. Henry W. B. Woodhull, as follows:

"Thomas Richard Purnell was of a pure and noble manhood, and lovely in mind and heart. In our moments of merriment we used to say to him: 'Dear Tom, if we could only dress you up in a woman's costume, how impossible it would be not to fall in love with you.' With his clear and olive complexion, his quiet and graceful repose of manner and bearing, his bright, soft, dark, soul-speaking eye, he magnetized all who came to know him, and won all hearts. After our graduation it was my privilege to spend a little time with him in Philadelphia, where the absence of college distractions gave me a fuller opportunity of forming a correct estimate of him. He had that latent attractiveness which became all the more winning on a more intimate companionship. How sad that death should so early rob us of our best and brightest jewels! His high social position and his brilliant prospects then seemed to be the foreshadowing of distinguished honors to himself, to his class and to his country."

On leaving college he at once began to study law in the office of the Hon. George E. Badger, at Raleigh, N. C., and when licensed, began to practice at Halifax, N. C., his native place, where he continued as long as he lived. His success was marked. He rapidly rose in popularity and influence. In 1846 he was a candidate for the State Legislature, and undertook a thorough canvass of his county, and would undoubtedly have been elected, but in one of his journeys a restive horse threw him, and stepped upon his prostrate body. This brought on inflammation of the bowels and congestive chills, under which he sank after an illness of a few days, and died July 19, 1846, at Halifax, N. C.

Various persons still living in North Carolina testify that "he was beloved by all, and his prospects for success as a lawyer were the brightest had by any young lawyer in the state. For his years he was an eminent lawyer, wonderfully so. He was beloved by all, high and low. His moral and religious character was of the brightest. He was good and kind in every relation of life and to all around him. He united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ever a consistent member."

Mr. Purnell married, May 10, 1842, Eliza A. Dudley,

daughter of Governor Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, N. C. This lady is still living at Wilmington. They had two children. 1.——Edward Dudley Purnell, born in 1844, died in 1846.——2. Thomas Richard Purnell, born August 10, 1846; married, November 16, 1870, Adelia Zevely, and is Attorney and Counsellor at Law at Raleigh, N. C.

Thomas R. Purnell the (2d) writes: "My son, Thomas R. Purnell (3d), is a fine little boy of five years, and I hope to be able to send him to Princeton College, a privilege I was denied by the results of the war." We hope he will come, and that our grandsons may find in him as charming a classmate as we found in his grandfather.

RICHARD WILLIAM REDIN, ESQ.

Richard William Redin was of English parentage and born in Georgetown, D. C., April 30, 1820, being the only son of Richard and Anne (Wright) Redin. He was finally prepared for college in his native town under the Rev. James McVean, the successor there of President Carnahan, of Princeton College.

Mr. Redin came to Princeton in 1835, and joined the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society. He was of medium size, active habits, genial temperament, fond of fun, an omnivorous reader, a good writer and a pleasant speaker, but graduated with a low grade.

After graduating, he studied law with his father at Georgetown, and after receiving license practiced in connection with him until 1846. In the latter year he went to the country and lived for a time in Loudoun Co., Va. He also resided a while in Berkeley Co., near Martinsburg, W. Va., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. While on a visit to his father, in Georgetown, he was taken sick and died there of Asiatic cholera, August 23, 1849.

Mr. Redin was never married. He was an Episcopalian, as were all his father's family. He is described, by one who

knew him well while living in Georgetown, as "a young man of genial life and of great probity, the idol of his father's heart and worthy of his father's affection." He was buried in the beautiful Rock Creek Cemetery near Washington, D. C.

REV. JOHN HOLT RICE, A.M., D.D.

John Holt Rice was born at Petersburg, Va., July 23, 1818, and was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Holt Rice, D.D., who was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., and of Martha (Alexander) Rice, who was a sister of the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., senior Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. His preparatory education was acquired partly at Amherst, Mass.; partly at Washington Institute, N. Y.; and just before entering college he received private instruction from Prof. John S. Hart, LL.D., at Princeton.

Mr. Rice entered the Junior Class of the College in 1836 and became a member of the Whig Society. He was kind-hearted, amiable, genial, and possessed of large natural gifts; was fond of talking, loved a good joke, was sociable in disposition, and a general favorite. He was only moderately studious and received a final grade a little above the average.

After graduating, he studied law from 1838 to 1841 under James S. Green, Esq., at Princeton, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced law for a short time at Richmond, Va., with excellent prospects of success. At about twenty-four years of age he united with the First Presbyterian church of Richmond, of which the Rev. William S. Plumer, D.D., was then pastor, and soon after felt that duty called him to preach the Gospel. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1842 and was regularly graduated therefrom in 1845, after which, for several months, he assisted his father, who was then pastor at Princeton. Then going to the South, he labored one year, 1846–7, as a City Missionary in New Orleans, La., and at the same time was Editor of *The New Orleans Protestant*. In the fall of 1847 he began to preach at Tallahassee,

Florida, and having accepted a call, was ordained and installed as pastor there, April 30, 1848, and continued until released, March 23, 1850. He next became pastor of the Village Church at Charlotte Court House, Va., where he was installed August 31, 1850, and was released August 24, 1855. For nearly a year following he served the church as an agent of The Presbyterian Board of Publication in Kentucky and Tennessee; then accepted a call to become pastor of the Walnut St. church in Louisville, Ky., over which he was installed May 4, 1856, and where he labored zealously and successfully until released September 5, 1861.

The civil war having broken out, Dr. Rice zealously espoused the Southern side and retired to the Gulf States, where he preached successively at Lake Providence, La., and at Brandon and Vicksburg, Miss. Next he was pastor of the Third Church at Mobile, Ala., from May 5, 1867, to November 18, 1868. He then supplied the church at Franklin, Tenn., from 1869 to 1874 and the church at Mason, Tenn., from 1874 to 1876, after which he labored as an Evangelist in Memphis Presbytery, preaching to the poor and the destitute in the neglected portions of its territory, and receiving almost no pecuniary return.

On Sabbath, September 1, 1878, Dr. Rice preached at Colliersville, Tenn., returned home on Monday, sickened on Tuesday and died at Mason, Tenn., of yellow fever on Saturday, September 7, 1878, in the sixty-first year of his age. On the same evening he was buried in a grave hastily dug under a tree in his own garden, his father-in-law, the Rev. William Neil, performing a short service at the grave by moonlight.

Dr. Rice married at Tallahassee, Florida, October 24, 1849, Lizzie Bogart Neil, daughter of the Rev. William Neil, and granddaughter of Mr. Peter Bogart, of Princeton, N. J. This lady heroically watched over his dying hours, when friends and neighbors fled from the terrible disease of which he died. She, with two sons and four daughters, survived him.

Dr. Rice received from Centre College, Ky., in 1860 the degree of D.D. He was a truly good man. His sermons were often of a very high order. His knowledge was wide

and varied. But he especially loved to preach the gospel to the ignorant and the destitute. After the division of the Presbyterian church in 1861, he adhered to the Southern General Assembly. He was surpassed by few in his knowledge of ecclesiastical and parliamentary law. Being a member of the General Assembly that met in Knoxville, Tenn., in May, 1878, a few months before his death, he was made chairman of its Judicial Committee, the duties of which position he discharged with consummate ability.

ROBERT THEODORE RICHEY, M.D.

Robert Theodore Richey was born at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., Dec. 15, 1816. He was a son of William and Mary (Yadley) Richey. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Mr. Amzi Beach at Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J.

Mr. Richey entered Princeton College in 1836, joining the Junior Class and the Cliosophic Society. He was of full average size, of agreeable countenance and manner, gentle, affectionate, affable and modest in his bearing, and regular in his attendance upon all college duties.

On leaving college, he at once betook himself to the study of medicine, entering the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and receiving from it, in due course, his degree of M. D., in 1841.

It is sad that the story of so gentle and so pleasing a life must be so short. But only a few months had elapsed after the receipt of his medical degree, when he was prostrated by a bilious fever and died Sept. 14, 1841.

His preference was for the Presbyterian Church, which he and his parents attended, but he never became a church member.

He never was married.

His remains were buried in the church-yard of the old Presbyterian Church of Mansfield in Warren Co., N. J.

CHARLES DANIEL RIDGWAY, A.M.

Charles Daniel Ridgway was born at Paterson, N. J., March 4, 1820, and was the son of parents who came in early life from Lancashire, England, viz. :—Daniel and Ann (Beaumont) Ridgway. His preparation for college was acquired under the Rev. Joseph McKee at Paterson, N. J.

He entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. He was under the medium size, but strong and healthy. In manner he was modest, gentle and agreeable. He had an affectionate and friendly disposition, was perfectly orderly and very attentive to all college duties, and withal a good student, graduating with a highly respectable grade.

He applied himself at once, on leaving college, to the study of law in the office of the late Judge James Spear (class of 1827), and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He practiced law in Paterson two or three years, and then, on account of failing health accepted the office of Surrogate of Passaic County, N. J. Afterwards, hoping that a change would prove beneficial to his health, he removed to Michigan, and remained there four years. Then returning to Paterson, he was offered the position of Secretary in the New Jersey Locomotive and Machine Works, which he filled until his death. His health during all the later years of his life was extremely delicate, and at last, under a violent attack of dysentery, he sank and died at Paterson, N. J., Aug. 10, 1854.

Mr. Ridgway married, January 1, 1843, Ann Blundell, daughter of John Blundell, of Paterson. She was generally regarded as the most beautiful girl in the county. She still lives at Winona, Minnesota. They had three children, viz.: 1. Sarah, married to William G. McCutcheon, and living at Winona, Minn.——2. Emma, living unmarried in the same place, and——3. Sophia, married to William A. Patterson, and living in Chicago, Ill.

E. Boudinot Colt, Esq., of Paterson, (Class of 1843), who was a life-long and intimate friend of Mr. Ridgway, writes of

him: "His epitaph gives in few words the very best description of him. I never knew a more lovable man. His literary attainments were of a high order and made him a most charming companion. His moral and religious character were without blemish." He and his family attended the Presbyterian church, where he sat under the preaching of his old friend and classmate, the Rev. William H. Hornblower, D.D.

We here append the epitaph above referred to, not only because it so well describes our classmate, but also because it was composed by another valued classmate, Dr. W. H. Hornblower:

To the Memory of
CHARLES D. RIDGWAY.
Born March 4, 1820
Died
August 10, 1854.

The New Jersey Locomotive and
Machine Company
of which he was Secretary
have erected this monument
in grateful testimony of his integrity
purity and manly honor
which commanded the esteem of all
and of his kind and affectionate
disposition which endeared
him to his friends.

WILLIAM HENRY LUTTRELL ROGERS.

William Henry Luttrell Rogers, son of Capt. William L. and Ann Ballantine (Murphy) Rogers, was born at Ayrfield, Westmoreland County, Va., April 17, 1820, and was prepared for college at the Princeton (N. J.) Academy under the Rev. Charles C. Sears.

He entered college at the beginning of the Freshman year in 1834, being one of the original twelve who composed that class in its first session. He was also a Clio. He was of

medium size, strong and athletic, having red hair, and was full of vivacity and fun, the life of any circle of which he formed a part. He was not only very entertaining, but extremely good-natured and sociable and a general favorite. He was not an earnest student in most branches of the college curriculum, but was particularly fond of Natural Philosophy. He wrote out Prof. Joseph Henry's lectures with great care, illustrating them with drawings of the apparatus used, many of which drawings, Prof. Henry stated years afterwards, had been copied into important scientific journals in Europe as well as in this country.

Immediately after his graduation, he engaged, as a preliminary to choosing a profession, in teaching a school about a dozen miles from Tallahassee, in Florida. His experiences in this work, as detailed in letters, full of his characteristic humor, to the writer of this sketch, and still preserved, were unique and rough, but did not continue long. The neighborhood in which he was teaching was low, damp and full of malaria. He was seized with a bilious fever, after only a few months' residence there, of which he died September 28, 1839.

At the time of his death he was about to assume the editorship of a newspaper in Tallahassee, for which he had occasionally written articles, the previous editor having retired, but died before he had entered upon those new duties.

Mr. Rogers was the first member of the Class of 1838 to die after graduation. He was never married. His moral character was pure, upright and free from all reproach; but he was not a member of any church. He was a younger brother of John M. Rogers (Class of 1837).

EDWARD STEPHEN ROWAN.

Edward Stephen Rowan, was son of the Rev. Stephen N. Rowan, D. D., and Mrs. Margaret (Beekman) Rowan; was born in New York City, September 15, 1815; and was prepared for college in the Episcopal School, corner of Canal and Varick Streets in that city, under Mr. James Rutherford.

Mr. Rowan entered the Junior Class in 1836, but never became a member of either of the two Literary Societies. He was rather under the average in size and over it in age, and the younger students regarded him as grave, somewhat demure and old in his appearance, but the few who knew him intimately asserted that beneath his apparent gravity there was a decided streak of mischief, and even of lawlessness in his composition. He did not study hard, or if he did, was an unsuccessful student, for on his graduation he came out with the unenviable distinction of having received the lowest grade of his class.

After graduating, Mr. Rowan studied law nearly three years, and then theology about two years, but so far as we have learned was never licensed either to practice law or to preach. From about 1845 to 1850 he was employed as a travelling temperance lecturer. About 1850 he bought 160 acres of land in Wisconsin and began farming, hoping thus to get rid of the bronchitis under attacks of which he had been suffering. Having farmed three years, he returned to New York and became a clerk in the New York City Post Office, which position he retained about twelve years. He then went into the book business, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Rowan was married at Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in October, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Forsyth of that place. She is now deceased. He has had eight children, of whom five are living, viz.: 1. Marion E. Rowan, single and a teacher.——2. Matilda C., married to Christopher Moller and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.——3. Helen C. Rowan, single and a teacher.——4. Edward S. Rowan, Jr., is married and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.——5. Harriet Frances, married to Charles E. Richardson and lives with her father.

To the great gratification of all his classmates, Mr. Rowan was present at their class-meeting on June 20, 1888, and although in his 73d year looked quite well and strong for a man of his years. He appeared to enjoy our re-union as much as his younger classmates. His address is No. 272 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REV. ROBERT WOOD SAWYER, A.M.

Of Robert Wood Sawyer's early life but little is known. He was born near Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., about 1817, but the precise date of his birth and the names of his parents it has not been possible to obtain, nor to learn where he received his early education.

He joined the Sophomore class in Princeton College in 1835, and became a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was above the average size and age of his classmates, staid and dignified in appearance, but affable and amiable and with a pleased and happy smile almost always on his face. He was a professing Christian, and his demeanor was always consistent, yet never austere but very winning. He was fairly studious and was graduated with an average grade.

From an early age Mr. Sawyer had devoted his life not only to the sacred ministry, but also to the Foreign Missionary work. On leaving college he passed at once into Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1841. He had already been accepted and appointed by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to go as a missionary to Western Africa, and was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Hudson at Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1841.

Mr. Sawyer married, in September, 1841, Catherine Ann Hammond, daughter of Henry Hammond, of Goshen. They had no children. After Mr. Sawyer's death she returned to this country, married Rev. J. M. Connelly, of Texas, and died July 23, 1870, in that State.

Mr. Sawyer and his wife embarked at New York on board the ship "Saluda," Oct. 6, 1841. After touching at Norfolk, Va., they arrived in sight of Monrovia, Liberia, on Dec. 10, 1841, fifty-four days after leaving Norfolk, and the very day on which the ship's supply of water failed. The Kroomen very soon visited the ship three or four miles from shore, and supplied it with good spring water.

Mr. Sawyer and his wife were soon established in charge of the mission at Settra Kroo. Fully aware of the great risk

to which they were exposed from the deadly fever of that coast, but in a spirit of cheerful dependence on the good providence and grace of God, they devoted their lives to the service of the Kroo people. They settled in the very same native town to which two former graduates of Princeton College had gone and near which they both laid down their lives in the same glorious service. They were, the Rev. Oren K. Canfield, of the class of 1835, who died May 7, 1842, and Jonathan Pennington Alward, class of 1836, who died April 22, 1841. It will be seen that Mr. Canfield died about five months after the arrival of Mr. Sawyer.

Undaunted by the fate of his predecessors, Mr. Sawyer addressed himself with zeal and energy to his appointed work, learning the language of the Kroo people, building a mission-house, inclosing and cultivating a garden, opening on his own premises a school in which were taught 30 boys and another in which 8 or 10 girls were pupils, and preaching the gospel, with the help of an interpreter, wherever he found opportunity.

But his work was soon finished and he was called to his reward. He had been ill from the 10th to the 20th of November, but was so far recovered as to preach on Nov. 26th. A few days afterwards he was attacked by a severe chill, followed by a high fever, which yielded to no remedies, and terminated in his death. He died at Settra Kroo, Western Africa, Dec. 1, 1843, after living there not quite two years, and when his usefulness and his influence over the heathen around him seemed to be rapidly increasing.

REV. WILLIAM EDWARD SCHENCK, A.M., D.D.

[This sketch was written by Major H. W. B. Woodhull, M.D., who alone is responsible for everything connected with its authorship.]

William Edward Schenck first became known to the writer fifty-five years ago, as a member of our Freshman Class in 1834. His parents were John Conover Schenck and Anne

Brooks (Hutchinson) Schenck, and he was born March 29, 1819. His ancestors came from Holland, and about the year 1650 settled on the western end of Long Island, whence his great-great-grandfather, Garret Schenck, moved in 1696 to Pleasant Valley, near Holmdel, Monmouth County, N. J.; and in 1737, in connection with his brother-in-law John Kovenhoven (now Conover), purchased of William Penn 6,500 acres on the southeast side of Stony Brook, just opposite Princeton, and still called, from its former proprietor, Penn's Neck. The family have resided in Princeton and its vicinity ever since.

The subject of this sketch was prepared for college, first at the Princeton Academy, under the Rev. Robert Baird, D.D., and later under Prof Robert B. Patton, in the Edgehill Seminary for Boys, at Princeton. He entered College in 1834, being one of the original twelve who joined the Freshman Class at its very beginning. He also joined the Cliosophic Society. His habits were systematic, exemplary and studious. He was quietly industrious and resolute. In form he was tall and slender, his height reaching to six feet one and a-half inches. In scholarship his final standing was distinguished, being the sixth in the class. He received a Commencement speech—the next one after the Salutatories.

In those days, six weeks were given to the Seniors, before Commencement, for preparing and committing their speeches. But on the very first morning of freedom from College duties, he took his seat in Lawyer Green's office and began on Blackstone's Commentaries. On his way thither, Professor Joseph Henry met him on the street and in a most friendly way said, "Well, what are you going at next? What book have you there?" Upon being told, he lifted his hands and exclaimed, "What! No rest? This is industry, indeed! If you keep on at that rate, you will make your mark in the world." This pleasant speech of the great man was very cheering to one who at that time was extremely diffident of his own abilities and no way sanguine of success in life.

Within the last two years, Ex-President McCosh remarked to him, upon hearing that he had walked 25,000 miles in attending recitations, etc., while getting his education, from

the time of beginning his Latin Grammar until he graduated from the Theological Seminary: "Well, that agrees precisely with what I have always heard of you, that you were a man of untiring industry and indomitable perseverance."

As we have said, on leaving College, he at once entered the law office of James S. Green, Esq., in Princeton, and devoted himself to the study of law. But having in the course of the following year made a public profession of religion, his tastes and wishes underwent a change; and, after studying law one year, he, in 1839, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated after a full three years' course, in 1842. He spent the following summer in missionary work in the coal regions of Schuylkill and Lehigh Counties, Pennsylvania. About November 1, 1842, he began to preach for the Presbyterian Church at Manchester, Monmouth (now Ocean) County, N. J. (in "The Pines"); and having accepted a call thereto, was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, February 28, 1843. He continued to be pastor at Manchester until 1845, when he took charge of the Hammond Street Church, a new enterprise in New York City, where he was pastor until 1848. In the spring of that year he received and accepted a call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J., and was installed as pastor, May 7, 1848. This was the church in which he had been baptized in infancy; first received into church membership; of which his uncle had been pastor until his death many years before; and in which his father had been a ruling elder.

In regard to his call to this church, he always regarded it as a marked and delightful incident, that all four of his Seminary instructors—Dr. Archibald Alexander, Dr. Samuel Miller, Dr. J. Addison Alexander and Dr. Charles Hodge, as well as all the College Professors who were either pew-holders or members of that church—cordially and earnestly united in the call to him to become its pastor; and several of them wrote to him urging his acceptance. Among these, of the College Faculty, were President Carnahan, Prof. John Torrey and Prof. Stephen Alexander. The last was one of his ruling elders during his pastorate. While Mr. Schenck was pastor

at Princeton, both Dr. Samuel Miller and Dr. Archibald Alexander died, and he visited them when they were upon their deathbeds. Dr. James W. Alexander, who wrote and published his father's life, asked Mr. Schenck to write out a full account of his last interview with his father, and inserted it in his volume. The same account was inserted by the Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D., in his sketch of Dr. Archibald Alexander, in his great work, "The Annals of the American Pulpit." Dr. Sprague once said to Dr. Schenck, that "he would depend on that one article which the latter had written, for posthumous fame, rather than on the many volumes produced by some widely-known authors." We have learned that his labors as pastor at Princeton were largely blest. At one season there was a revival in which about ninety were converted and gathered in: among them many young men and lads, of whom one is now a well-known theological professor, and several are useful ministers of the Gospel.

In 1852 Mr. Schenck was induced, by a wide prospect of usefulness earnestly pressed upon him, to accept an invitation from the Presbytery of Philadelphia to fill the position of Superintendent of Church Extension within its bounds. His sermon entitled "Church Extension in Cities," was prepared, preached and published by request of the Presbytery, in connection with this work, and the writer of this, who has had the privilege of reading it, is not surprised to learn that it made a wide and deep impression, and produced important results in extending and establishing the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

But in 1854, Mr. Schenck was elected Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication of the General Assembly, located in Philadelphia. He was also Editor of that Board from 1862 to 1870. Here he found his great life-work, and this office he filled for over thirty-two years to the entire satisfaction of the whole Presbyterian Church, until serious and long-continued illness led him to resign in 1886. Since then he has been quietly residing in Philadelphia. While Secretary he helped to send out from that Board over 30,000,000 volumes of choice religious reading, and over 300,000,000 pages of religious tracts and Sunday school papers all over

our land. When his resignation as Secretary was reported to the General Assembly, which met that year in Minneapolis, Minn., that body adopted a most flattering resolution of approval of his work, regret at his resignation, and sympathy and earnest prayer for his restoration to health. This resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, a rare and distinguished compliment.

Still another rare compliment was paid him while he was yet a pastor in Princeton. Having visited some relatives in Lancaster, Pa., he was invited to preach. Not long after, the First Presbyterian Church of that city sent him a unanimous call to become its pastor, and James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States and then a pew-holder in that church, was so anxious for his acceptance, that he offered to the church a gift of a handsome parsonage, if it would secure his acceptance. Some years later, about 1853, he received a call to the First Presbyterian Church (Old School) in Brooklyn, N. Y., on which occasion Dr. J. Addison Alexander, his regular hearer for several years, when consulted by the Brooklyn elders, told them that Mr. Schenck was "the best sermonizer who had left Princeton Seminary for many years." On behalf of our classmate, I hold these testimonies as fully equal to a score of others I might mention, because of the high source from which they came.

In 1880, Dr. Schenck traveled extensively in Europe, visiting France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Ireland and Scotland, and gathering much valuable information. In 1885–87 he traversed California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and visited Alaska.

Dr. Schenck has been twice married: 1st at Manchester, N. J., April 18, 1843, to Jane Whittemore Torrey, eldest daughter of William Torrey, Esq., of New York City, and niece of Professor John Torrey, LL.D., of Princeton College. She died in Philadelphia March 9, 1856——2d. At Elizabeth, N. J., April 3, 1863, to Mary Blake Kittle, daughter of the Rev. Andrew N. Kittle, of the Reformed Dutch Church. She is still living. He has had eight children, viz.: 1. Adeline Torrey, married to Benjamin Strong and living at Montclair, Essex

County, N. J.——2d. Anna Brooks, married to Matthew Griswold and living at Erie, Pa.——3d. William Edward Schenck, Jr., who died in 1865 in the nineteenth year of his age.——4th. Jane Torrey, married to Rev. William B. Waller, A.M. (Class of 1869), and residing at New Rochelle, N. Y.——5th. Archibald Alexander Schenck (Class of 1869), married Mary M. Jackson and is a civil engineer, residing at Corvallis, Oregon. ——6th. Ella Whittemore, married to George M. Grant and living at Summit, Union County, N. J.——7. Samuel Torrey Schenck, married Sarah Evans now deceased, and resides in Philadelphia, and——8th. Rev. Harris Rogers Schenck, (Class of 1876), married, 1. Minnie Hollister——2. Mary Araminta Smith, and is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. He has eighteen grandchildren.

The following near relatives of Dr. Schenck appear on the roll of the Alumni of Princeton College: 1. The Rev. William Conover Schenck, his uncle (Class of 1805).——2. George Washington Schenck, his brother, (1831).——3. John Craig Schenck, his half-brother, (1853).——4. Archibald Alexander Schenck, his son, (1869).——5. Rev. Harris Rogers Schenck, his son, (1876).——Oliver Smith Strong, his grandson (1886), Fellow in Biology two years.

Dr. Schenck received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1859. He was elected a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary in 1865, and has been Secretary of that Board of Directors since 1870. He has also been Secretary of The Alumni Association of Princeton Seminary since its organization in 1872. He was a member of The Board of Trustees of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church from 1865 to 1887, when he resigned, and was Vice-President of that Board for many years. He has been a Vice-President of The American Colonization Society since 1877; also a Vice-President of The Pennsylvania (Auxiliary) Colonization Society since 1865. He was Permanent Clerk of The General Assembly (Old School) from 1862 to 1870; and was also, from 1866 to 1869, a member of that Assembly's half of The Joint Reunion Committee appointed to prepare the way for the Reunion of the Old School and the New School parts of The Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Schenck has been the author of many volumes and other publications, the principal of which are: 1. "Children in Heaven; or, The Infant Dead Redeemed by the Blood of Jesus." An 8vo volume. Presbyterian Board of Publication. ——2. "Nearing Home. Comforts and Counsels for The Aged." An 8vo. volume. Same Publishers. — 3. "Aunt Fanny's Home." A 16mo. volume. Same Publishers.——4. "A Historical Account of The First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J." An 8vo. pamphlet of 78 pages.——5. "The Parting Commendation." A Farewell Sermon preached in The First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J.——6. "God our Guide." A Sermon first published in "The Princeton Pulpit," an 8vo. volume edited by Prof. John T. Duffield, D.D., and afterwards republished both in English and German as a 12mo. tract by The Presbyterian Board of Publication.——7. A Sermon Commemorative of the Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, D.D., entitled, "The Faith of Christ's Ministers, etc.," preached in Princeton First Church, July 20, 1856, and afterwards published by request of its session.——8. "A Memorial Sermon on The Life and Labors of the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D.D., late Pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.," preached December 13, 1868, in that church, and published by request of its session.——9. "A Discourse on Church Extension in Cities," preached April 6, 1853, by appointment of The Presbytery of Philadelphia, and published by its request.——10 "The Fountain For Sin." In German. A Sermon preached in English before the Synod of Wisconsin in October, 1869; translated into German and published in that language as a 12mo. tract by the Presbyterian Board of Publication at the request of ministers of that Synod.——11. "The General Catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1881." Octavo, 330 pages.——12. "Necrological Reports of The Alumni Association of Princeton Theological Seminary for the Years 1874 to 1884 inclusive. ——13. "Annual Reports of The Presbyterian Board of Publication for 31 years, 1855 to 1886 inclusive.——14. "The Biography of the Princeton College Class of 1838," containing this sketch. He has been also the author of many other

publications too numerous to mention. For many years, at different periods of his life, he has been a frequent (but generally an anonymous) contributor to *The Newark Daily Advertiser*, *The Princeton Press*, *The New York Observer*, *The Presbyterian*, and various other newspapers, secular and religious.

Dr. Schenck was present at our memorable class meeting at Princeton on June 20, 1888. Indeed, he was the first one to propose that meeting to his classmates, and actively aided in securing their attendance, and in making it as delightful a gathering as it was. It unanimously elected him to be Class President, and requested him to undertake the preparation of this Biography of the Class.

AMOS SCUDDER, ESQ.

Amos Scudder was the only son of Amos and of Abigail (Phillips) Scudder, and was born November 13, 1817, in Lawrence Township (now) Mercer County, N. J. His father died before he was born. He was prepared for college at Lawrenceville High School, under the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., and Alex. H. Phillips, A.M.

Mr. Scudder entered College in 1835, becoming a member of the Sophomore Class and of the Whig Society. He was tall and rather slender, of sedate and somewhat grave manner, orderly and regular, but moderate in his devotion to study, and at graduation his grade was considerably below the average.

After graduating he applied himself to the study of Law, in the office of the highly distinguished Chancellor Henry W. Green, of Trenton, N. J. Immediately on obtaining license he established himself in the practice of his profession at Louisville, Ky., in 1842. But his career was a short one. After practicing only three years, he was seized with a violent fever, then quite prevalent, and died at Louisville, Ky., October 31, 1845, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. By his mild and amiable deportment he had secured the kindest feelings of his professional brethren. Mr. Scudder never married.

LEONARD WILLIAM SEAMAN.

Leonard William Seaman was born in New York City, May 14, 1820. His parents were William and Hannah (Weed) Seaman. During his college course and afterwards his family resided at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. He was prepared for College at Union Hall Academy, in Jamaica, under Henry Onderdonk, Jr.

He entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Clio Society. He was under the medium size, of graceful, easy carriage, a handsome countenance and dark eyes, a bright vivacious manner, gentle and amiable disposition and beloved by all who came in contact with him.

On leaving college he entered the law office of Foote & Davies, of New York City, with whom he had studied about three years, and was about ready to enter upon the practice of his profession when he was seized with typhoid fever, of which he died, October 31, 1841, at the house of his widowed mother, in Jamaica. His death caused deep sorrow through that whole community, where his memory is still cherished by all with whom he was associated.

He was never married.

The following tribute is from the pen of his classmate, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull:

"I never quite understood the outcome of the bright, happy, joyous temperament that was so marked a characteristic of my friend and room-mate until a severe attack of malarial fever made it necessary that I should accompany him to his Long Island home. There I found a greeting from a most lovely and charming family group of grandmother, mother and five sisters, he being the only son of his widowed mother and the petted darling of them all. Beauty, grace, culture and refinement, with exquisite taste and elegance in the appointments of house, grounds, etc., books, music, pictures, flowers and the angelic spirit of Heaven-born love dominated all. The mystery was solved. The rare spell and beauty of this home-life had become a part of his own being, and no passing shadow could pale its brightness. More than half a century has passed since then, and my mission has brought me to hundreds of homes, but that one, in its rare perfection, surpassed them all, and will live in memory, a joy forever."

SAMUEL SHERRERD, A.M., ESQ.

Samuel Sherrerd, son of John Maxwell Sherrerd, Esq. (Class of 1812), a prominent lawyer of Belvidere, N. J., and Sarah (Browne) Sherrerd, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1819. His early studies were gone through at Belvidere, N. J.; then he was for a while a student in Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.; whence he went to Princeton College in 1836, joining either the Sophomore advanced, or the Junior Class, and the Cliosophic Society.

Mr. Sherrerd was fully up to the average in height; was broad-shouldered and strongly built, and had a frame better covered with adipose matter than had any other man in the class. Hence he was often called "Our Fat Boy." He was extremely pleasant and sociable; at the same time he was serious, thoughtful and studious. At the end of his course he came out with the seventeenth grade of his class.

Immediately on his graduation he began to study law, first in the office of his father, afterwards with Judge Henry D. Maxwell at Easton, Pa. After receiving license, he practiced for some years at Easton; afterwards for a short time in Mobile, Ala. Subsequently he was engaged in the iron business, first in Rockbridge County, Va., and later at Scranton, Pa., at which last-named place he also practiced law. Finally he returned to Belvidere, his early home, and established himself in the practice of his profession, remaining there until his death, which occurred from inflammation of the stomach, June 21, 1884. Forming a part of his epitaph at Belvidere are the words: "He died trusting in the Saviour, whose grace he found to be sufficient for him."

Mr. Sherrerd was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren County, N. J., from 1874 to 1877; was for some time Secretary and Treasurer of the Dickson Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Pa.; was for some years Postmaster at Belvidere, N. J., and for twenty-seven years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was eminently and in every relation in life a kind, good and inflexibly up-

right man. One who knew him long and well writes of him: "He was endued with a peculiarly serene Christian confidence, which intoned his whole life, making him a charming companion and a good citizen. He excelled in mineralogical knowledge, and would have been conspicuous in that science had not circumstances compelled him to employ himself otherwise."

His brother-in-law, Morris R. Hamilton, Esq. (Class of 1839), writes of him: "He was one of the best men I ever knew; a really cheerful Christian, without any asceticism in his composition. It was delightful to be with him, even in his last moments, when he was perfectly conscious, resigned and peaceful."

Mr. Sherrerd married, May 6, 1847, Frances Maria Hamilton, only daughter of Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, N. J. She is still living at Scranton, Pa. They had three sons, viz.: 1. Alexander Hamilton Sherrerd, who married, first, Anna L. Mattis, of Scranton, Pa.; second, Emma E. Wade, of Belvidere, N. J., and is now a widower living at Scranton, Pa.——2. John Maxwell Sherrerd, married to Carrie F. Hawley, of Troy, N. Y., and living in that city.——3. Morris Robeson Sherrerd, unmarried, and living at Scranton, Pa.

As has been already stated, Mr. Sherrerd's father was a graduate of Princeton College of the Class of 1812. His younger brother, John B. Sherrerd, M.D., was a graduate of the Class of 1839.

JOHN IRWIN SMITH, M.D.

John Irwin Smith was a son of Zebina Smith, M.D., and Sarah (Towson) Smith, and was born at Williamsport, Washington Co., Md., Jan. 16, 1821. He attended the Preparatory Department of Mt. Hope College (Frederick Hall, A.M., President) between the years 1833 and 1835. In the latter year he entered Princeton College, joining the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society.

Mr. Smith was small in stature—one of the smallest of the

class—and in appearance frail and delicate. His hair was of a very light color, his complexion pale, and his vision imperfect, so that he used glasses most of the time. But his mind was unusually clear and bright, and his memory remarkably tenacious. He was also a diligent student, so that he graduated in the 18th year of his age with the 3d grade, only Daniel Johnson and L. J. Williams being in advance of him.

Mr. Smith studied medicine in Baltimore under the guidance of Dr. Nathan R. Smith, and went with him two winters to Louisville, Ky. He probably received his degree of M.D. from some institution in Louisville or that region. He commenced the practice of medicine in Williamsport, his native town, and continued there four years with flattering success. At the end of that time he was obliged to relinquish his practice on account of a severe bronchial affection of his throat. He then removed to Baltimore, where he entered into the wholesale drug business, which he prosecuted with energy and success.

In 1858 he was elected on the part of the city of Baltimore a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which position he held for several years, and the duties of which he discharged with great ability and fidelity.

In 1868 he removed, with his family, to Liberty, Bedford Co., Va., where he resumed the drug business, being at the same time President of The Liberty Savings Bank. In 1873 he withdrew from the drug business and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, in which he continued until his death. He died suddenly from heart disease at Liberty, Bedford Co., Va., July 26, 1885, and was buried in the old family burying ground at Williamsport, Md.

Dr. Smith was for many years a prominent and useful member of the Presbyterian Church.

He married, Feb. 15, 1844, at Clifton, near Williamsport, Md., at the residence of her father, Martha Shearer Towson. She died in Baltimore, Jan. 29, 1865. They had eight children, five of whom survived their father, viz.:—1. Sarah Louisa Smith.——2. Oscar Boyd Smith, Tobacco Manufacturer. ——3. Leila Cassin Smith.——4. Ida May Smith (all four yet

living at Liberty, Va.——5. Martha Shearer, married to C. W. Mitchell and residing at Lynchburg, Va.

Judge M. Davis, of Bedford Co., Va., who knew Dr. Smith long and intimately, writes of him: "Dr. Smith was a man of strong and positive convictions, great firmness, quick perception, and sound and discriminating judgment, scrupulously honest and correct in all his dealings, and of great moral worth and integrity. These, added to his fine intellectual culture, his high sense of honor and true courage, formed his true character."

WILLIAM ASA SMITH, A.M.

William Asa Smith was born in the city of New York, August 28, 1820. His parents were Ira Smith, long time a well-known merchant in that city, and Sarah Wisner (Steele) Smith. His preparatory education was acquired at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) High School under the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., and Alex. H. Phillips, A.M. He entered both the Sophomore Class in Princeton College and the Whig Society in 1835.

Mr. Smith was about the average in size; and was one of the brightest, pleasantest and most agreeable men in his class; always affable yet always dignified; always gentle yet always energetic. He was one of the finest flute players whose sweet melodies were ever heard within the walls of Princeton College; and one of the most skillful gymnasts whose feats had ever been witnessed in those days when no college gymnasium, as yet, existed in America. On this point our classmate, Edward S. Clarke, writes: "W. A. Smith was an earnest gymnast in a day when gymnastic exercises were a rare thing. Some of the feats exhibiting muscular power, that he performed on a pole hung across his room, were truly marvellous." But he was not an intense student, and his final grade was low.

Smith was one of the leaders in the affair known as "*The Rape of The Cannon*," and we insert here, from one of his letters, some interesting details of that enterprise. He says:

"'The Rape of The Cannon' originated with three or four members of our class, and perhaps one or two of another class. We had got together about twelve, and then thought it best to make a college affair of it. It did not take long to get a majority of the boys to go in. We hired a man who furnished the truck or large wagon. The cannon was placed on the truck, as it could not be suspended below. It was about midnight when we arrived at the Campus, and it took Dr. Maclean, the Vice-President, to dress himself, just about the time it took the wagon to go from the gate to its destination. We were watching for him, and we unloaded that wagon in a hurry. On arriving he told us to 'take it back right away.' At the time he spoke the cannon was moving, urged by a rope. I had just time to grasp him and pull him out of danger, when the cannon struck the ground where he had stood. It was a close shave. He did not comprehend his danger, as he immediately repeated: 'Take it right up, and carry it away,' which order was not obeyed."

On graduating, Mr. Smith began to study medicine, but at the end of five months relinquished that study and became a merchant, in partnership with his father in the dry goods jobbing business, in which he continued until 1861.

Mr. Smith married at Newburgh, N. Y., June 8, 1840, Louisa M. Bellows, daughter of Charles H. Bellows of Newburgh, and sister of our classmate, Charles Theodore Bellows. She died in New York City, August 31, 1887. They had six children of whom four are living, viz.: 1. Augusta, married Charles B. Dahlgren, and lives in Trenton, N. J.——2. William Steele Smith, married Louisa Ray, daughter of Judge Ray of Texas, and lives in Montana.——3. Sarah Wisner, unmarried, and lives in Trenton, N. J.——4. Harriet Louisa, married to Alfred S. Holton, M.D., and lives in Cincinnati.

He has twelve grandchildren.

A younger brother of Mr. Smith, Edward Barnet Smith, was a Princeton graduate of 1844. He was a lawyer and afterwards a banker; married in Michigan a Miss Clarke, and died in Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith now resides with his eldest daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Dahlgren, at No. 201 Prospect St, Trenton, N. J., where he is enjoying a serene old age, beloved and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. He says: "When living in Brooklyn I was a member of the Rev. Dr. I S.

Spencer's church (Presbyterian) there, and now attend the Presbyterian church here. I still play the flute and enjoy it very much. I gave it up for a time after the death of my wife, but have again lately taken it up." How dearly would we love once more to hear its well-remembered and melodious notes! Let us hear the recollections of another classmate, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, of the music of that flute. He writes: "Will any one of us ever forget the discourse of sweet melodies that, all unexpected, would be wafted to our senses like the perfume-laden zephyrs of 'Araby the Blest?' Hark!!! Smith and McKissack playing 'The Miller's Daughter' in the third entry of Old North College! And all would be hushed to drink in what we now know to have been the finest flute performance we have listened to in all these fifty years. Smith, the discoverer and promulgator of the best Suture in Gunshot Wounds of the Intestines known to Modern Surgery! Smith, afterwards the honored merchant! Smith, now the retired and beloved merchant! Smith, the genial, buoyant, and big-hearted! What richer gift than a happy temperament? For—*in hoc signo*—the dew of his youth is still upon him."

Mr. Smith was one of the fourteen survivors present at our notable class-meeting held on June 20, 1888, with face almost unchanged, and step almost as vigorous as ever, but wearing that "crown of glory" (Proverbs 16: 31) which so admirably becomes him. May long life and great happiness yet be his, say all his remaining classmates from the very bottom of their hearts.

HENRY VAN ARSDALE, A.M., M.D.

Henry Van Arsdale was born in Newark, N. J., September 6, 1819. His father was Elias Van Arsdale, Esq. (in the college catalogues spelled Van Artsdale), of the Class of 1791, and a distinguished member of the New Jersey bar, as well as President of the State Bank of Newark. His mother was Mrs. Margaret (Johnston) Van Arsdale. It is not known where our classmate was prepared for college.

He entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Clio Society. He was of average size; had a remarkably fresh and fair complexion, and winning ways; was gentle and modest in manner, with much positiveness and decision of character; was fairly studious, and at his graduation took rank in scholarship considerably above the average.

Immediately after graduating he addressed himself to the study of medicine, entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and receiving therefrom his degree of M.D. in 1841. In company with his two college classmates and intimate friends, Lewis McKnight and C. C. Van Wyck, he then further pursued and finished his medical studies in Paris. Soon after he settled down to the practice of his profession in the city of New York, where he soon acquired not only a lucrative practice but a high distinction. We will let his younger son, W. W. Van Arsdale, M.D., himself at this time a distinguished physician and surgeon of New York City, describe his father's professional history. He writes:

"My father was a practicing physician. He filled several honorable offices in his professional career. He was at one time President of The Pathological Society of New York; one of the founders and original Fellows of The Academy of Medicine in New York; a member of the Medico-Surgical Society of that city, and a member of other medical societies. He held the position of Vaccine Physician at the New York Dispensary, and was one of the physicians of The De Milt Dispensary.

"He published various monographs on medical subjects, and edited a book on The Microscope, being the American edition of Hassel's work. He was an authority on microscopical pathology and anatomy, and materially advanced these sciences by his work. He was in constant receipt of courtesies from the most prominent members of the profession, both here and abroad, on this account.

"Personally he was very much beloved by all who knew him, knowing, as he did, how to combine gentleness of manner with the strictest honesty of character."

About 1853 Dr. Van Arsdale retired to Morristown, N. J., and resided there, and practiced there also, until his death. He died at Morristown, January 25, 1864, of a cold in the

bowels caught three days before, in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Van Arsdale married, at Morristown, N. J., December 11, 1849, Hester Anne, daughter of Charles J. Wetmore of that town. She is still living in New York, with her younger son. He left two sons, viz.: 1. Henry Van Arsdale, married, and doing business in New York City.——William Waldo Van Arsdale, M.D., who was graduated at Leipsic, Germany, and is now an eminent practitioner of Surgery in New York City.

Several members of Dr. Van Arsdale's family are enrolled among the graduates of Princeton College. Besides his father, Elias Van Arsdale * (Class of 1791), already mentioned, were his grandfather, Jacob Van Arsdale * (then spelled Vanartsdalen), Class of 1765; and his three uncles, Elias Van Arsdale, Jr. (1819), Robert Van Arsdale (1826), and Jacob Van Arsdale (1835).

CORNELIUS C.† VAN WYCK, A.M., M.D.

Cornelius C. Van Wyck was born at Fishkill Landing (now called Fishkill-on-Hudson), where the family were passing the summer. His parents were, Peter Schenck Van Wyck, of New York City, and Sarah Stewart (Wickham), a native of South Carolina. He was prepared for college at Fishkill, N. Y., by his father's sister, the wife of the Rev. J. H Berrien.

Mr. Van Wyck entered the Junior Class at Princeton in 1836, and became a Clio. He was of full average size, and most gentlemanly appearance and manners. A peculiar cast of one eye did not destroy the pleasant aspect of his countenance. His habits were social. He ranked considerably below the average of his class in scholarship.

*See Notice of these in Dr. Samuel D. Alexander's "Princeton College During The Eighteenth Century," pages 102 and 256.

† Dr. Van Wyck really had no middle name. When grown to manhood he himself inserted the initial C. to distinguish him from other Van Wycks who had the same first name.

He began the study of medicine immediately after his graduation, placing himself under the care of Dr. Mutter, at the same time he attended lectures in The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which institution he received his degree of M.D. in 1841. He then practiced in Philadelphia, where he was very successful as a physician and highly esteemed as a man. In the fall of 1848 he removed to Tallahassee, Florida, where he practiced until about 1850, when he visited Cuba, afterwards also visiting Philadelphia. He finally determined to locate himself in Cardenas, Cuba, and removed thither about 1853. He was not allowed to practice there for some time, nor until he had passed a strict examination by the medical authorities of Cuba. There the last fifteen years of his life were spent.

Dr. Van Wyck died at Cardenas, Cuba, from an abscess of the liver, Oct. 14, 1868, and was interred in a private cemetery called "Eden Park," at Navajos, Cuba. His death was peaceful and happy. He was strongly attached to The Reformed Dutch Church, in which he had been reared. He was well versed in the Bible, and during his last days quoted constantly from its sacred pages.

Dr. Van Wyck married, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1846, Eliza Ann Forbes, daughter of William Henry Forbes, of Cardenas, Cuba. Both father and daughter were natives of Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, but removed to Cardenas while she was a child about 6 years old. She was educated and married in Philadelphia, and some years later died in that city. Dr. Van Wyck left no children.

BENJAMIN BOISSEAU VAUGHAN, A.M.

Benjamin Boisseau Vaughan was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., September, 5, 1819, and his parents were Samuel Holt Vaughan and Thyrza (Boisseau) Vaughan. Being left an orphan when about five years of age, he was taken to the home of his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Boisseau, in the city of Petersburg, Va., where he was brought up. On his

mother's side he was a descendant of Huguenots who fled to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His preparation for college was at the best schools of that day in Petersburg, and he often spoke of his old teacher, Jonathan Smith, in terms of the greatest admiration and affection.

Mr. Vaughan joined the Junior Class of Princeton College in 1836, and became a member of the Whig Society. He was rather under the average height and slender in form, having a brown complexion and dark eyes. In manner he was cheerful, yet staid; modest, yet firm; and social, yet dignified. He was one of the best students in the class and regular and unfailing in the performance of every duty. He graduated with the high rank of fifth in his class.

After graduation he addressed himself to the study of law, and took the law course at Harvard University, where he enjoyed the tuition, among others, of the distinguished Justice Story, by whom he was often commended. After his graduation in law, he settled in his native county and practiced that profession for a short time. Then he became interested in politics and was elected to represent Dinwiddie County in the Virginia Legislature. This, together with impaired health, led him to abandon his profession and devote his time and attention to his plantation. There, amid the ease and quiet of the old Virginia planter of ante-bellum days, he sought that rest and freedom from excitement which he hoped would restore him to health. In 1852 he removed to Petersburg in order to secure better educational facilities for his children. Here he became, by State appointment, Inspector of Tobacco. He was also prominent in municipal affairs, serving the city for many years in its Common Council. His activities during the civil war were confined to some little home guard duty, as he had no taste whatever for military affairs.

Mr. Vaughan died at Petersburg, Va., October 18, 1881, aged 62 years. His remains rest in Blandford Cemetery. He was never a communicant in any church, but his preference and his intellectual beliefs drew him to the Presbyterian, of which his family, with one exception, were all members. He was recognized by all his fellow-citizens as a man of unusual intellectual ability and culture.

Mr. Vaughan was married, January 4, 1842, to Miss Sarah Ellen Vaughan, daughter of James Vaughan, of the Amelia County family of that name, and having no blood relationship to him. This lady still survives him. They had six children, of whom five attained majority, viz.: 1. Lemuel Holt Vaughan, M.D., lives in Amelia County, Va.——2. Benjamin Boisseau Vaughan, Jr., a business man and President of the National Bank of Petersburg.——3. Sarah Eugenia, who married Captain Wm. H. Parham, and died September 19, 1875, leaving three children.——4. Ada Virginia, married Walter N. Jones, of Petersburg, Va., and——5. Lelia Jane, married J. Gray McCandlish, and lives at Warrenton, N. C. Our deceased classmate now has twenty-one grandchildren living.

B. B. Vaughan, Esq., son of our classmate, writes: "It always gave my father great pleasure to revert to his college days at 'old' Princeton. His College and Society diplomas were framed to be kept as heir-looms, but they were lost during the war, when his furniture was burned in the siege of Petersburg. Nothing in his latter years gave him more real pleasure than relating his college experiences and friendships to his children and grandchildren."

HON. JAMES WALTER WALL, A.M.

James Walter Wall was born at Trenton, N. J., May 26, 1820. He was the only son of Hon. Garret D. Wall, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, from 1835 to 1841, and of Mary (Rhea) Wall. His preparation for college was acquired under Dr. Muhlenberg at Flushing, Long Island.

Mr. Wall joined either the Sophomore Class half-advanced or the Junior Class, at Princeton College, in 1836, and became a Clio. He was of medium size; lithe and agile in his gait and movements; with a pale and intellectual countenance; ardent, impulsive and sometimes rash; a great reader and an eloquent speaker, but negligent of his studies. At graduation, his rank was very near the foot of his class. He was also, in his college days, an ardent politician on the Democratic side.

(See a reminiscence of this in the sketch of his classmate, John M. Eager, in this work).

On graduating, he addressed himself at once to the law, partly under his father; partly under his brother-in-law, Gov. Peter D. Vroom; and partly under John M. Sherrerd, Esq., of Belvidere, N. J. He was licensed to practice in 1841, and to act as counsellor in 1844. He commenced his practice in Trenton, N. J., and continued there until 1848, when he removed to Burlington, N. J. In 1850 he was elected Mayor of Burlington, and held that office several years. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District in 1856 and 1858. In 1863 he was elected by the New Jersey Legislature to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John R. Thompson, and occupied a seat there from January 14, 1863, to March 3, of the same year. While a member of the Senate he delivered several able speeches upon measures then presented to that body. During the civil war, a letter written by him, severely criticising the suppression of certain newspapers by Montgomery Blair, then Postmaster-General, caused his arrest and confinement for a short time in Fort Lafayette, near New York City, by order of Secretary Seward.

Col. Wall—we have been unable to learn how he acquired this title which he wore for many years, and presume that it was a merely honorary colonelcy—removed from Burlington to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1868, and resided there until his death, which occurred, from peritonitis, June 9, 1872. His remains lie in St. Mary's P. E. Churchyard, at Burlington.

He married, April 28, 1842, Susan T. Pratt, daughter of Edmond Pratt, of Philadelphia. This lady survived him, and still lives at Elizabeth, N. J. They had four children, all daughters, as follows: 1. Mary Rhea, married Robert T. Hoy, and is deceased.——2. Annie Campbell Wall, and 3. Julia Pratt Wall, both unmarried and living with their mother at Elizabeth, N. J.——4. Amanda Pratt, married Kenderton S. Brewster and is deceased.

Had Col. Wall strictly followed his profession, the gift of eloquence with which he was endowed, would doubtless have

gained him eminence, but his great fondness for literature caused him to devote a large part of his time and talents to literary pursuits. In 1854 he visited Europe and after his return published a volume entitled "Foreign Etchings, or, A Visit to The Old World's Pleasant Places." For years he was a regular contributor to *The Knickerbocker Magazine*. He was also an occasional contributor to *Bentley's Magazine*. An article published in 1855 in *The Edinburgh Review*. entitled "The Curiosities of The Roman Catacombs," was from his pen. Many addresses of his on public occasions were published, and he was a constant writer for the newspaper press.

JOEL THOMAS WATKINS, ESQ.

Joel Thomas Watkins was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., January 20, 1819, and was the son of Joel and Judith (Daniel) Watkins. Before coming to Princeton he was some time a student in Hampden Sidney College, Va. He entered the Junior Class in Princeton College in 1836, and became a Clio.

Mr. Watkins was a man of large, stout and vigorous frame, with a pure and rosy complexion, a smiling countenance—every way a handsome man. He was social, agreeable and fairly studious, graduating with a rank a little above the average.

Immediately on leaving Princeton he began to study law in the office of Samuel L. Venable, Esq., and began, in 1841, to practice at Boydton, in his native county, where he was highly respected and esteemed, and had the finest prospects of success. But, alas! his work was of short continuance. He was violently attacked by a fever, which brought on a softening of the brain, and he died at Boydton, February 1, 1848, at the age of twenty-eight years. He was not only for his years a good lawyer, he was also an eminently good man. He was for some years not only a member, but also a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Besides his name and the

mere dates of his birth and death, the whole of his epitaph—an eloquent and efficient one—is this: "*He trusted in God.*"

Mr. Watkins married, March 16, 1842, Sallie Tarry, daughter of Edward Tarry, of Mecklenburg County, Va. This lady survived him, married twice, and now lives a third time a widow, under the name of Mrs. Sallie Harrison, at Williamsboro', Vance County, N. C. They had two children, viz.: 1. Lucy Tarry, married Hon. E. B. Goode, of Mecklenburg County, where she still lives.——2. Judith Christian, married Walter L. Bullock, and lives at Williamsboro', Vance County, N. C.

REV. SAMUEL G. WEEKS, A.M.

Samuel G. Weeks was born in Strafford County, N. H., in the year 1809. The most diligent inquiry has failed to learn anything else about his pre-collegiate history.

Mr. Weeks entered Princeton College in 1834, being one of the "original twelve" who formed our Freshman Class at its very start. He was a member of the Whig Society, and was one of those oddities who turn up now and then in college life. He was, to begin, ten years older than a large majority of his classmates; was rather above average height, slender and flexible and had sandy hair and sandy complexion. His whole appearance and manner seemed to intimate that he had emerged from a school-house in Strafford County, which is on the borders of Maine, where he had been wielding a birchen sceptre during those ten years. One of our most vivid recollections of him is, that he always appeared in the Recitation Room wearing a shabby pair of slippers, turned down at the heel—the only pair of slippers that memory can recall as having ever appeared in that revered place. It seems but as yesterday that we saw those slippers and their wearer glide to the blackboard when he was called on to recite, while Prof. Dod's piercing black eyes, full of inquisitive humor, were fixed upon him. He was always grave, but always ready to be friendly when his friendship was sought.

He glided in a quiet, cat-like way through the four years of his college course, and at its end his final grade was a little below the average.

After leaving college he taught somewhere one year; then re-appeared in Princeton, and entered the Theological Seminary, and spent in it three years, graduating regularly in 1842. Then going westward he entered upon the work of the sacred ministry in Michigan, where he labored one or two years as Stated Supply at Leonidas Presbyterian Church, near Cowan's Mills. In 1844 he was preaching as Stated Supply to Haw Patch Church, Wolf Lake, Indiana. In 1844–46 he preached as pastor to three churches—Wolf Lake, Haw Patch and Warsaw, in Indiana, being a member of the Presbytery of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Weeks died at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Ind., May 21, 1846, of an intermittent fever. His last prayer was: "Come, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." His wife's name was Mrs. Mary W. Weeks. Her maiden name, and the names of her parents, and whether they had any children, are not known.

Mr. Weeks was a plain man and a somewhat odd man, but a truly faithful and conscientious one. Doubtless he did his work well, and is receiving his reward.

HON. WILLIAM GUSTAVUS WHITELEY, A.M.

William Gustavus Whiteley was born at Newark, Del., August 7, 1819. His parents were Henry Whiteley and Katharine (Whiteley) Whiteley. He was prepared for college in The Preparatory Department of Delaware College at his native town. His home while in Princeton College was at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Whiteley probably entered Princeton College in 1837, joining the Junior Class after January of that year, as his name does not appear in the College catalogue of 1836–7. He was a member of the Whig Society. He was of full average size, well-formed and active, taking a prominent part on the play-

ground. As a student, and for his years, he was grave and dignified, but always courteous and socially inclined. He soon acquired among his companions the sobriquet of "Judge" —a foreshadowing of honors soon to come. He was a faithful student, and at his graduation ranked as one of the highest third of his class.

Having graduated, he at once began the study of law in the office of the Hon. James A. Bayard at Wilmington, Del., and having received license in 1841, began to practice in that town. He continued there until 1853, when he removed to New Castle, Del., where he practiced until 1870; then he returned to Wilmington, continuing there during the remainder of his life.

In 1856 Mr. Whiteley was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and in 1858 was re-elected for a second term, continuing in Congress four years. He was also for some years Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Delaware (of which he was afterwards judge); Mayor of Wilmington; Census Commissioner for Delaware in 1880; and held a number of minor honorable appointments. In 1884 he was made Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Delaware and (*ex officio*) of the Orphans' Court also. He wrote a work on "The Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," which was published by the State.

Judge Whiteley died at Wilmington, Del., April 25, 1886, of induration of the liver. His health had been failing at least a year before his death: his last illness, however, was of only two or three weeks duration. He was not connected with any church, but was in preference a Presbyterian, of which body his family were members. He was buried at Bridgeton, N. J., near his two daughters who had preceded him, and in the burial-ground of his wife's family.

Judge Whiteley married, June 13, 1844, Nancy P. Elmer, daughter of William Elmer, M.D., of Bridgeton, N. J. She survived him and is still living in Wilmington. They had six children, viz.: 1. Mary Elmer, died in 1868, aged about twenty-three years.——2. Elizabeth Eugenia, died in 1859, aged about twelve years.——3. Henry Whiteley, an iron

merchant, living in Philadelphia.——4. Margaret Potter, married Lewis P. Bush, Jr., and lives in Wilmington.——5. William Gustavus Whiteley, Jr., in the iron business, unmarried, and lives also in Wilmington.——6. Charles Ewing Elmer Whiteley, Treasurer of The Serpentine Marble Co., is unmarried and lives in the same place.

Judge Whiteley was in the front rank of his profession in his native State. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, but held the respect and good will of both parties. His great knowledge and sound judgment gave great weight to his opinions; while his geniality and other personal traits made him a favorite with the people. As a husband and a father he was kind and loving. He died universally regretted.

LEWIS JEFFERY WILLIAMS, A.M., M.D.

Lewis Jeffery Williams, son of William and Mary (Jeffery) Williams, was born at Havre de Grace, Md., Oct. 14, 1819, and was prepared for college under the tuition of the Rev. Reuben H. Davis, at Bel Air, Harford Co., Md.

Mr. Williams entered Princeton College in 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society. He was above the average size somewhat and strongly built. In manners he was modest, retiring, quiet; yet self-possessed, firm and fearless. He was as regular as clock-work in his attendance upon recitations and all other college duties; was also an intense and absorbed student, and came out at the end of his course with the second grade—second only to Daniel Johnson. It was a beautiful thing to hear him recite. He marched through the difficulties of his way like a man who was firmly and consciously placing his foot squarely at every step upon a block of granite.

On graduating, he immediately engaged in the study of medicine and received his degree of M.D. in 1841 from The University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Within the twelvemonth following he received from Government an appointment in connection with the Navy. Thenceforth to the

end of his life he was identified with that arm of our national defence. We know no better way of presenting his history, in the absence of other information, than by quoting a very condensed statement of it obtained from a volume of navy records:

"Born in Maryland, Oct. 10, 1819. Appointed *Assistant Surgeon*, U. S. Navy, Jany. 25, 1842. Served on U. S. Sloop Falmouth, Home Squadron, 1842–4; Schooner Phœnix, 1844; Sloop Yorktown, Coast of Africa, 1844–6; Brig Washington, 1847; Brig Porpoise, Coast of Africa, 1847–8; Sloop Jamestown, Mediterranean Squadron, 1848–50; Naval Hospital, New York, 1850; Steamer John Hancock, 1851; Steam Frigate Mississippi, East India Squadron, 1852–3; Sloop Saratoga, East Indies, 1853–4; Naval Hospital, New York, 1855.

"Commissioned as *Surgeon* Aug. 30, 1856; Sloop Cyane, Pacific Squadron, 1858–60; Navy Yard, New York, 1861–63; Steam Sloop Richmond, West Gulf Squadron, 1863–5; Battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; Navy Yard, Washington, 1866–9; Member Board of Examiners, Washington, 1871–2; Naval Laboratory, New York, 1872–8.

"Promoted to the grade of *Medical Inspector* March, '71, and to that of *Medical Director* May 28, 1871. Placed on the Retired List of the Navy Oct. 10, 1881, as *Medical Director*, under the law retiring all officers of the Navy on attaining to 62 years of age. Died at Baltimore, Md., April 8, 1888, in his 69th year."

He died of heart disease.

Dr. Williams married, June 19, 1850, Harriet H. Archer, youngest daughter of Hon. Stevenson Archer (class of 1805), late Chief Justice of Maryland and Representative in Congress, who resided near Churchville, Md. This lady died Jan. 29, 1871. They left two sons and a daughter. Both the sons are graduates of Princeton College. His children are: 1. Stevenson Archer Williams, A M., class of 1870, married Ariel E. Streett, and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1873.——2. Mary Williams, unmarried.——3. Frederick Rodgers Williams, A.M., class of 1882, and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1885. All three of them reside in Bel Air, Md.

Dr. Williams performed faithfully and well every duty of life, public and private, and was held in affection and honor by all who knew him.

SAMUEL GERALDUS WILLIAMS.

Samuel Geraldus Williams was born at Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C., December 6, 1817. His father was William Person Williams; his mother, Louisa Matilda Caroline (Toole) Williams. He was prepared for college at the Louisburg Academy; but afterwards spent one year at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, before going to Princeton.

He entered Princeton College in 1835, becoming a member of the Sophomore Class and of the Cliosophic Society. He was a little under the medium size, and was not specially prepossessing in face or appearance. In dress he was negligent and often slovenly, and walked with a peculiar swinging gait. He was an incessant tobacco-chewer, and was indolent in his habits and rather proud than otherwise of his indolence. But he was warm-hearted, often genial, and when he chose to be, exceedingly attractive and agreeable. And he was decidedly *the genius* of his class. He had a brilliant mind, which could sparkle and corruscate on the slightest provocation. He had a rare gift of eloquence, and was a superb writer, his productions abounding with real thought-gems. He could make a fine recitation on any subject with less study than any man we ever knew. He came out at the end of his course with the tenth grade. With the application, industry and perseverance possessed by others of less brilliant minds, he might have taken the first. And when he graduated, all hoped to hear great things of him in the future. Alas!

On leaving college he at once entered on the study of law, probably in the office of the Hon. William H. Haywood, of Raleigh, N. C. It has been almost impossible to learn anything about his practice of his profession. A gentleman residing in Louisburg, Mr. Williams' native place, writes: "He studied law, but I am not certain that he ever practiced. I think, however, that he did." Our classmate's sister says: "Soon after leaving college he was married, and removed to Alabama to practice law. Thence he went to Baltimore, Md.,

and was connected in some way with a newspaper." If he practiced law at all, it was for a short time, and his work as a lawyer has left no trace behind it. The flattering hopes excited by the brilliancy of his intellect were never realized. We fear that the cause of this failure may be found in a few words written in a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, who says, "he was not happily married, *drank badly*, and soon died." Even when he was in college, many of his ardent admirers feared that his future would be wrecked by an indulgence in strong drink.

Mr. Williams died in Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1853. His remains were taken to his native place and interred in the Ruffin burial ground, about one and a-half miles from Louisburg.

He married, August 4, 1840, Mary H. Ruffin, daughter of Col. John Ruffin, who resided near Louisburg, N. C. This lady died June 18, 1878. They had but one child, a daughter, named Mary Louisa Elizabeth Williams, who survived her father but one year, and died, in the thirteenth year of her age, June 16, 1854.

We will close this sad story, by inserting a tribute to his memory from our honored classmate, Dr. Henry W. B. Woodhull:

"It was pretty generally admitted, I believe, that Samuel G. Williams had the most brilliant mind of any one of our '75.' He was well-liked, quiet and unpretentious, but rather indolent than otherwise. With no seeming ambition in any particular line of study, he was yet always ready when called upon—although perhaps the previous thirty minutes were all that had been devoted to preparation. In oratorical power he was hardly up to some others of the class. But as a writer he was brilliant—Grattan, Burke and Patrick Henry all rolled into one—yet so original that it was hard to say that his style resembled any one standard."

"I remember, when our Junior Division speaking came off in the chapel, that President Carnahan stopped him in mid-course, because he *would* give the speech that had been ruled out, when told to prepare another. At my request he loaned it to me afterwards to read, and I committed it to memory—not for its sentiments—but for some of the finest rounded periods that I have found anywhere in the English language. The presidential grievance was this, that our gifted classmate,

with the ken of a seer, did forecast, with most startling accuracy, the political horoscope of our great 'family quarrel' that culminated twenty-three years later."

MAJ. HENRY WILLIAM BECK WOODHULL, A.M., M.D.

Henry William Beck Woodhull was born at Vine Hill, Manalapan Township, Monmouth County, N. J., October 3, 1819. He was the only son of Gilbert Tangier Smith Woodhull, M.D., a young, brilliant and rich physician, at the top round of his profession, of the highest social position, beloved by all about him, who died October 13, 1830. Our classmate's mother was Charlotte Wikoff, fourth daughter of Col. William Wikoff, of Monmouth County, N. J., and through her he is a great-grandson of Col. Nathaniel Scudder, M.D. (Class of 1751), who fell during the Revolutionary War. He is of the seventh generation in descent since the family settlement of the Woodhulls in America in 1648. His elementary training was under Messrs. Partridge & Fisk in Monmouth County until 1831; after that, at the Princeton Academy under the Rev. Charles C. Sears.

Mr. Woodhull entered the Freshman Class at Princeton College in 1834, where he and the writer became acquainted, both being of "the original twelve," who were the nucleus of the Class of 1838. He also became a Clio. He was of medium height, of sedate and orderly bearing, of pleasing and genial manners; always a gentleman, and highly esteemed among his fellow-students.

After his graduation he spent four years (1838–42) on his farm at Vine Hill, Monmouth County, N. J. From 1842 to 1845 he studied in New York City at The College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the old New York Hospital on Broadway. Upon receiving his degree of M.D. in 1845, he settled in New Brunswick, N. J., and there practiced medicine and surgery until June, 1854, nine years. He then removed to Madison Avenue in New York City, and in later years to Brooklyn, N. Y. Ever since 1854 he has been practicing in New York City and its vicinity, the area of his work being

extended over these cities almost daily. In all his labors he has worked upon the highest Christian plans and from the highest and most philanthropic motives. His ambition has been to save human life, to shield so far as possible the wronged and oppressed, to put the poor crazed soul perhaps meditating suicide on his or her feet again and as his reward see him becoming a happy and useful member of society.

In the year 1856 he received the appointment of Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, with rank as Captain. In 1858 he was promoted to be Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major. For eighteen years he served the State and the General Government in the capacity of Brigade Hospital Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He received a thorough military training at the hands of the late Col. W. W. Tompkins, a graduate of West Point, a most accomplished soldier, and at that time a retired United States Army officer. The "War Governor" of New York (E. D. Morgan) urged Dr. Woodhull on three several occasions to accept the position of Surgeon General of the State of New York, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General, which promotion he declined. He also refused the Colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment of National Guards of the State of New York. He likewise refused a chair at Bellevue College Hospital, tendered to him by the late Prof. Willard Parker, M.D. He was made a permanent member of the American Medical Association; a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and a member of the New York Pathological Society. He was also one of the original members of the New York State Military Association; and Col. Hardee of the U. S. Army and he were invited to address that Association upon the occasion of their Annual Meeting at Albany in 1860. For five years he was also the Medical Director of a large City Life Insurance Company.

For 18 years it was one of Dr. Woodhull's earnest aims to bring the First Division of the National Guard to the ability to supply competent officers for the desperate struggle of the civil war, which he foresaw many years before its advent—officers whom no military school at the North could possibly

furnish in sufficient numbers. And when the war was ended one regiment alone of his Division had contributed 600 educated officers to help discipline the crude material of the volunteers. He also rendered another important service to his country during the civil war. He gave the casting vote in the First Division Board of officers (in response to imploring telegrams from Washington) to carry the whole of the four brigades (10,000 men) into the Pennsylvania campaign: thus rescuing and fortifying Harrisburg against the further advance of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee at the head of his cavalry and flying artillery. To supply deficiencies in the Medical Staff, Dr. Woodhull drew upon and exhausted the entire service of all the New York and New England hospitals. These brigades mined the bridge across the Susquehanna; threw up earth-works; mounted artillery; captured and controlled all the upper fords; entered and occupied Carlisle just in time to get a shelling from the enemy on the same night; and had a spirited little engagement at Sporting Hill a full month before the main body of the Confederates had reached Gettysburg.

Dr. Woodhull, married May 12, 1847, on St. John's Park, New York City, Azelia, youngest daughter of Joseph Giraud, Esq., a retired merchant of New York, of French Huguenot descent. This lady still lives to adorn and bless his home. They have had three children, viz.: 1. Thenford, unmarried; a graduate of Columbia College and its Law School, New York; a counsellor at law, and residing with his father in Brooklyn, N. Y.——2. Rosalie, who died in 1856, aged 4 years, and 3. Evelyn De Vivon, unmarried, and residing with her father. Our classmate has not yet attained to the dignified and venerable title of grandfather.

When gathering materials for this sketch a year ago, the writer applied to Dr. Woodhull for the names of the works he had published. Instead of this he sent a long, and learned, and most charming list of the works he OUGHT to have published; not one of which had, as yet, gone through the press. Perhaps this has resulted from his having written so long and so effective a series of very condensed physician's *prescriptions*

that he has lost faith in larger publications, for in a communication to a friend written several years ago, he says, "I have written a good deal upon general subjects, but always in so terse and concise a manner as hardly to claim attention when the end had been gained. Soul-stirring brevity is worth more than a pamphlet for all the emergencies it has been my own lot to encounter."

Dr. Woodhull's family has furnished a long and noble list of names to the Alumni Roll of Princeton College. Among these may be mentioned: 1. The Rev. William Woodhull (Class of 1764), brother of his grandfather.——2. Rev. John Woodhull, D.D. (1766), a College Trustee and an eminent divine, his grandfather.——3. Col. Nathaniel Scudder, M.D. (1751), who was killed during the Revolutionary War, was a Trustee of the College at the time of his death, and was our classmate's great-grandfather on his mother's side.——4. Peter Wikoff (1791), his mother's uncle.——5. Rev. George Spofford Woodhull (1790), his father's brother and a Trustee of the College.——6. Nathaniel Scudder Wikoff (1806), his mother's brother; besides almost innumerable cousins and other relatives. His father, Gilbert Tangier Smith Woodhull, M.D., and several other relatives who were not Alumni, received honorary titles from Princeton College.

Although not a member of any church, he has been an attendant on the Presbyterian Church, for which he has a decided preference, and in which so many members of his family have held distinguished places of honor and usefulness for several generations.

The life of a physician and surgeon having a large practice, especially when that practice has been spread over a large city and has included for years the work of an army surgeon in time of war, as Dr. Woodhull's has done, must have been very full of striking incidents and adventures. He could doubtless fill a large volume with most interesting facts from his professional life. Two or three such incidents we have, in the course of our intimate correspondence, drawn from him, and these we venture to insert here, knowing how deeply they will interest the readers of these pages.

A gentleman connected with a heavy business house and occupying an elegant mansion, became separated from his wife and children through the machinations of enemies to both of them. In a fit of delirium thus occasioned, he rushed from his bed to jump out of the window, but the window being closed, the single pane of heavy plate glass was dashed in pieces, and he fell back with his face fearfully cut by it. It was then Doctor Woodhull saw him for the first time; dressed his wounds and put him under strict surveillance night and day; took charge of and paid the servants, and indeed, attended to everything pertaining to his interests. He wrote to his patient's wife in Ohio to come back with her children, and go with her husband to Europe for three years; and went to his two partners (an utter stranger to them all), who told him to draw for all the money wanted. He got drafts on London and Paris; engaged state-rooms on a steamer and saw them off. Three years afterwards he saw them domiciled in their old home, as happy as possible, and showering blessings on his head for "saving them from utter ruin."

Doctor Woodhull was sent for to see a maniac, no further particulars being given. He found him sitting in the centre of his room "armed to the teeth"—a gun cocked and loaded with buck shot, pointed as the Doctor entered. The latter, looking him squarely in the eye, said, "You will not surely kill your Doctor, who means you no harm." The gun was lowered. Then the Doctor went for the sheriff and sent the maniac to the Lunatic Asylum, after which the family, driven out in mortal terror, went back to their home.

Two men came to the Doctor at night to have a sick friend visited in Houston Street, two blocks from Broadway, then up an alley and up three flights of stairs. He found a room with no carpet and no furniture, save a bed in the far corner and a table holding a "tallow dip." The Doctor felt of the man's pulse, and *that instant knew that he was trapped.* He said to the feigning sick man that he would write a prescription. He stepped to the table, but instead of taking out his pencil, whipped out his navy revolver and covered both men, who were standing with their backs to the closed door, ordering them to throw the door open or they would be dead men in

less than one minute. They said, "Only put your watch and money on the table and we'll do you no harm." The key was thrown upon the floor. They were sharply told to pick it up at once, to unlock the door, throw it wide open, and to move to the bed and stay there. They yielded. The Doctor, taking the candle, backed down the stairway with pistol still ready for use if they so much as popped their heads outside. Passing out the dark alley, he threw away the candle in Houston Street, and went home to bed.

A doctor needs a cool head, a steady nerve and quick perceptions. He sometimes needs all the qualities of a tried soldier. So this doctor did, when he felt called to lie down on a battle-field, keeping his finger upon the bleeding artery of a wounded man while a whole regiment charged over the two. His reward in this case was the high commendation of Gen. Joe Hooker, uttered in the presence of a hundred officers—of Gen. Hooker, who was never known to praise any one before. When the dead General was borne before him afterwards at his funeral, the Surgeon removed his hat with grateful remembrance of this distinguished honor.

Dr. Woodhull was present at our memorable class-meeting at Princeton on June 20, 1888, and took an active part in its proceedings. Indeed, from the time such a meeting was first proposed, he threw his soul into the undertaking, and effectively helped to secure the attendance of others and to make it what it was. He has also aided the writer in securing materials for this "Biography." One thing surprised his assembled classmates greatly: he wore no "crown of glory," not a white hair appearing on his head, while he almost retained the vigor and activity of fifty years ago. And in a letter we have just read, speaking of the "advantages of keeping up one's physical training," he states that at the Princeton Academy, taught by the Rev. C. C. Sears, where he was a pupil from 1831–34, he was regularly "routed up, and out at sunrise for an 'Indian trot' of two miles before breakfast; and can practice it quite as actively and enjoyably now, at the age of seventy, as he then could at the age of twelve." Long may his life and his vigor continue, say his surviving classmates each and all.

NON-GRADUATE MEMBERS.

OF THE CLASS OF 1838.

Besides the seventy-five members of the Class of 1838 who were graduated and received their diplomas, there were *twenty-nine* persons who, at different times, were for a longer or shorter period, members of the class, but were never graduated. Of these brief sketches will now be given.

THOMAS JAMES ANCRUM.

Thomas James Ancrum, son of William and Elizabeth Dale (Brisbane) Ancrum, was born at Camden, Kershaw County, S. C., July 17, 1817, and was prepared for college in his native place under H. P. Hatfield. He entered Princeton College in 1834, joining the Freshman Class, of which he was one of "the original twelve" members; also the Cliosophic Society. He is well remembered as a genial, warm-hearted, whole-souled, impulsive friend and companion, beloved by everybody and familiarly known as "Tom Ancrum." He remained in college to the end of the Sophomore year, then withdrew and returned to take charge of his planting interests near his native place. He never studied any profession, but to the end of his life remained a Planter. During the civil war he served as a recruiting officer. He died November 16, 1887.

Mr. Ancrum married, July 8, 1840, Margaret Frances Douglas, daughter of James Kennedy Douglas, Esq., of Camden. This lady survived him, and is still living. He left two sons and five daughters, viz.: 1. William Alexander Ancrum, who married Anna Calhoun, and lives in Camden, S. C.——2. Thomas Brisbane Ancrum.——3. Charlotte Douglas, married James Cantry, and lives in Camden.——4. Elizabeth Brisbane,

married to John Boykin, living in the same place.——5. Margaret Frances, married Robert Johnson, and also resides in Camden.——6. Mary Katherine Ancrum, unmarried, and at home.——7. Jessie Douglas Ancrum, unmarried, and at home with her mother.

Mr. Ancrum was always active in matters of home interest, but never went into public life, living the life of a country gentleman fond of field sports, his surroundings giving him the opportunity for gratifying his taste in that way. Before the war he was a man of large wealth, which he distributed generously to all about him. He was a good master and kind in all his relations in life. He left a large family, who hold a high position in the community in which they live. He united with the Presbyterian Church in Camden about two years before his death, lived a consistent Christian life, and left to his friends a good hope that he enjoys a blissful rest.

Mr. Ancrum had an older brother, William Alexander Ancrum, whom many of us well remember, and who was graduated in the Class of 1836. He was born in Camden, S. C., June 16, 1815, and died there July 9, 1862, leaving one son and three daughters. Like his brother Thomas, he also was a Planter all his life.

RUFUS KING BARRETT.

Rufus King Barrett was born in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., October 9, 1813. His father was Joseph Barrett, of that place. He was prepared for college under the instructions of Mr. H. S. Banks at the Bedford Academy, and afterwards of the Rev. Samuel I. Prime at Sing Sing, N. Y. He entered Princeton College in the fall of 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. But his health was exceedingly poor, and at the end of four months he relinquished study and withdrew from college. He then devoted himself to agriculture and has ever since been a farmer in the near vicinity of his native place. His health is yet feeble. He married Harriet L. Ward, a niece of General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y.,

and has had six children, of whom one daughter and two sons are living. He has one grandchild.

Mr. Barrett writes: "My life has not been all sunshine. After my marriage I was highly prospered for sixteen years. When my last child was born, my wife died, leaving to me the care of six children. Since that time I have been deeply afflicted. My father had eleven children; I am the only one of them now living. My loved ones are nearly all on the other shore, and I am just waiting to meet them where there will be no more parting." Mr. Barrett is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN ELLIS BONHAM, LL.B., ESQ.

John Ellis Bonham was the son of William and Matilda (Shamp) Bonham, and was born in Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., March 31, 1819. He was prepared for college in the school of Robert Rittenhouse, near Sergeantsville, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Mr. Bonham entered the Junior Class at Princeton College, and became a member of the Whig Society in 1836. But, owing to poor health, he left college before the end of that year, and visited Spain and the south of France. Having returned, he seems to have gone to Canonsburg, Pa., and attended Jefferson College for a short time, as his name appears there in the catalogue of the Franklin Society as having joined it in 1836; but he did not graduate. He went thence to Carlisle, Pa., where he joined the Law School of Dickinson College, then under the headship of the Hon. John Reed. He was admitted to the bar Nov. 11, 1839, and in 1840 was graduated from the Law School with the title of LL.B. He at once began the practice of law in Carlisle and continued to practice there until he died. As soon as his real worth was known he became the pet of the community. He was confessedly a very bright and scholarly man. When Hon. John K. Kane was Attorney-General of the State, Mr. Bonham became his deputy for that county and held the office three years. He

was a member of the Town Council of Carlisle and President of that body in 1853–4. He was a School Director of the Carlisle schools from August, 1853, to April, 1854, when he resigned. He was also Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1854. For a time he was also a member of the State Legislature. In 1854 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by Lemuel Todd, the Know-Nothing candidate. He held for some time the position of U. S. Marshal; and was for many years the Editor and Proprietor of *The American Volunteer*, the Democratic organ in Carlisle.

The valuable "History of Cumberland County," by the Rev. C. P. Wing, D.D., contains an admirable sketch of Mr. Bonham from the pen of A. B. Sharpe, Esq, an eminent lawyer of Carlisle, from which we quote the following sentences:

"Mr. Bonham had an extensive practice, but never a fondness for the drudgery of his profession. . . . He had great fondness for English Literature and his library was large and choice. He had political ambition and cultivated the qualities that would have made him an eminent statesman. He was accustomed to write for the leading political journals of his party articles on all the prominent questions of the day. He had none of the arts of the demagogue. His manners were modest: his speech that of a cultivated gentleman and a graceful orator: and his habits more those of the student than of the man of the world. Still he was the representative man of his party, and this because his abilities commanded the position. He was a Democrat. During his term in the Legislature he was the acknowledged leader of the House. . . . After his defeat for Congress, he resolved to quit politics and devote himself to his profession. He determined to remove to Philadelphia, had rented an office there and expected to remove thither in a few days, where he took a cold in the cars, which resulted in pneumonia, and death ensued in a few days."

This event occurred March 19, 1855.

Mr. Bonham married Sarah A. King, daughter of John King, of Chambersburg, Pa. She died April 7, 1852. His remains were buried at Chambersburg beside hers. They had no children.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG BOYD, M.D.

William Armstrong Boyd was a son of William Boyd, M.D., of Newberne, N. C., and of Mary H. (Roberts) Armstrong. At the time of their marriage, her father's family resided at Chilton, his country-seat in Elizabethtown, N. J. Their son was born, June 3, 1820, at Newberne, N. C. He was prepared for college by the Rev. John T. Halsey, at his school in Elizabethtown.

He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton in 1835, and became a Clio. But for some unknown reason he remained only one year.

He studied medicine under Dr. Mutter, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1845. He then settled in the practice of his profession at Elizabeth, N. J., and continued there until he died, Sept. 27, 1866, in the 47th year of his age. He was an Episcopalian; but was buried in the church-yard of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth. A gentleman of that city writes of him: "He was an exceedingly clever physician, and very fond of his profession." He died unmarried.

LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD MORTIMER BOYKIN, M.D.

Edward Mortimer Boykin was born May 17, 1820, at Camden, S. C. His parents were John Boykin (Class of 1811) and Charlotte (Mortimer) Boykin. He was prepared for college in his native town, under Henry P. Hatfield, of New Jersey.

He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton, in 1835, and became a Clio. He was a bright, lively, genial youth, not yet sixteen years of age, fond of fun and frolic, and a general favorite. His habits were moral and orderly, and he was fairly studious. All his classmates regretted his loss from the class. But in the fall of 1836 he went home (to Camden, S. C.), intending to return at the end of the vacation, when, on paying

a visit to Columbia, S. C., he was induced to join the Junior Class in The College of South Carolina, at that place, and was graduated therefrom in 1838.

He at once entered upon the study of medicine, and was graduated from Charleston (S. C.) Medical College, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1841. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, at Camden, S. C., his native place, which has been his place of residence ever since, and still is. He had a large practice for twenty years, until 1860, when he retired from the active duties of his profession, having a large planting interest in Louisiana, which required much of his time. During the whole of the civil war of 1861-65, he was a cavalry officer, attaining the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Seventh Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry. As such, he was present and participated in the Evacuation of Richmond and the retreat and surrender at Appomattox. Of these culminating events of the long and sad war, Colonel Boykin wrote a full and most interesting account in a little volume entitled "*The Falling Flag.*" It is, of course, written from the point of view of an ardent Confederate officer, but exhibits great literary ability and profound skill in the arrangement and presentation of thrilling facts. He is now a Master in Chancery.

Dr. Boykin married, May 4, 1841, Mary Chesnut Lang, daughter of Thomas Lang, of Camden, S. C. This lady still lives in the enjoyment of good health. They have six children living—three sons and three daughters—(his oldest son, Thomas C. Boykin, having been killed in battle in Virginia, in 1864). They are: 1, Edward M. Boykin, married Harriet M. Brevard, and lives in Camden, S. C.;——2, John Boykin, married Miss Elizabeth B. Ancrum, daughter of Thomas J. Ancrum (Class of 1838);——3, Budwell Boykin, unmarried; 4, Mary McRa Boykin;——5, Harriet L. Boykin;——6, Sally W. Boykin; all three unmarried, and living with their father.

Dr. Boykin attends the Presbyterian Church, of which some members of his family are members. He is reported to be a very large man. While in practice he was regarded as an unusually excellent physician. In a welcome letter

received from him some months ago, he writes: "My life has been a very varied one. I lost a large fortune at the close of the war, but consider myself fortunate in my old age, in having my sons and daughters around me, all securing a respectable living. My wife and I are both remarkably strong and healthy. Although I was a wild and rather reckless boy, I never contracted any of those habits that wreck a man's life. It has given me great pleasure to hear from you. I live a great deal in the past. When Lawrence O'B. Branch was killed, I was within a few miles of him. At Princeton I was [save one] next him on the class-roll."

JOHN RICHARD BRANCH, ESQ.

John Richard Branch was born at Raleigh, N. C., September 25, 1819, in the Governor's Mansion. His parents were John Branch of Enfield, Halifax Co., N. C., and Eliza (Fort) Branch. His father, John Branch, was Governor of North Carolina from 1817 to 1821; he was also Secretary of the Navy during the Presidency of General Andrew Jackson.

Our classmate was prepared for college in the school of Mr. William J. Bingham, in Orange Co., N. C. He entered Princeton College in the fall of 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. He came in company with three cousins, for some notice of whom see the sketch of Laurence O'B. Branch in this Class Book. He was in stature the smallest of the four, being rather under medium size; was gentle, warm-hearted, orderly, studious, and much beloved by his classmates. In accordance with the free usages of college life he was generally called "Governor," in allusion to the position of his father.

Mr. Branch remained at Princeton about two years, passing through the Sophomore and Junior years. He then withdrew and engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, serving on the staff of Gen. Leigh Read with the rank of Major. Afterwards he studied law in Raleigh, N. C., in the office of Mr. Miller, an eminent lawyer of that city.

Having been admitted to the bar, he established himself in the practice of law in Nashville, Tenn., where he continued until about 1852, when, after the death of his wife, he returned to the old home of his father at Enfield, N. C., where he lived until his death, which occurred at that place, February 23, 1859, in the fortieth year of his age.

Mr. Branch married, in Nashville, Tenn., November 18, 1841, Josephine L. Woods, daughter of Robert Woods, a banker of that city. She died at Nashville October 25, 1852. They left five children, three daughters and two sons, viz.: 1. Theora Woods Branch, unmarried and living in Nashville, Tenn.——2. Eliza, married B. M. Burroughs, and lives in Tallahassee, Florida.——3. Sarah Woods, married John Austin, is now a widow, and lives in Nashville.——4. John Branch, living in Tallahassee, Fla.——5. Robert Woods Branch, living in Nashville.

Mr. Branch had a decided preference for the Presbyterian Church, but was not a church member. He entertained, however, a most sincere respect and reverence for religion. He was a kind, generous and affectionate parent, and greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact.

LUTHER BROWN.

Luther Brown was born near Brownsburg, Rockbridge Co., Va., January 1, 1817. His father was the Rev. Samuel Brown: his mother Mary Moore, whose wonderful adventures and hair's-breadth escapes as a captive among the Indians are narrated in a book entitled "The Captives of Abb's Valley," published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He was the youngest of eleven children and had five brothers who were Presbyterian ministers. He was prepared for college by the Rev. James Morrison, who succeeded his father as pastor of New Providence Presbyterian Church.

He entered Princeton College in 1834, and became a Whig. He was large in frame, with large and dreamy eyes, and uncommonly amiable and friendly in disposition, but very indo-

lent. At the end of the Freshman year he was withdrawn from college by his friends because of his inattention to the prescribed studies and his excessive fondness for amusement.

After leaving Princeton, he went in 1835 to Hampden Sidney College, Va.; but after being there one year was again withdrawn for the same reasons as before. But about 1838 his character as a student underwent a marvellous change and he entered with ardor and energy upon the study of medicine; first privately; then at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville; and finally at Philadelphia.

After receiving license to practice, he settled near Russellville, in East Tennessee. He had a strong mind and a sound judgment, and rose rapidly in the estimation of his professional brethren and in that of the whole community, until he was regarded, both as a physician and as a citizen, with a degree of respect and love that was really enthusiastic.

Dr. Brown died near Russellville, East Tennessee, April 30, 1851, of pulmonary consumption. He had made a profession of religion at about sixteen years of age, but his religious character underwent a marked change about the time he addressed himself in earnest to study. His final sufferings were borne with fortitude and patience, and he died peacefully, knowing "whom he had believed." His character was marked by great generosity and candor, with a high sense of honor.

He was never married.

REV. JAMES McWHORTER BRUEN.

James McWhorter Bruen was born at Newark, N. J., July 30, 1818. His parents were, James Bruen, of Newark, afterwards of Philadelphia, and Catharine (Baldwin) Bruen. Alexander M. Bruen, M.D., who gave a handsome property at Perth Amboy, N. J., to be used as a Minister's Home, was his first cousin. He was finally prepared for college under the private tuition of Samuel Baldwin, of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Bruen joined the Sophomore Class of Princeton College in the fall of 1835, and became a member of the Cliosophic

Society. We have a distinct remembrance of him in those student days, and can see his pleasant smile, his easy and genial manner. He was apparently overflowing with good will to all around him.

He only remained one year at Princeton, and at the end of the Sophomore year withdrew, partly on account of his health, and partly to be nearer his home. His father then lived in Philadelphia, and he entered after an interval the University of Pennsylvania in that city, from which he was graduated in 1842.

Having devoted himself to the work of preaching the gospel, he entered Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1845. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, July 1, 1845, and labored in New Brunswick for a short time. In the same year he went to New Windsor, N. Y., and remained there as pastor about three years. In 1849 he took charge of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Camptown (Irvington), N. J. In his later years he preached as supply in various churches, and a part of the time as Stated Supply at a Union Chapel at Middleville, which he built and largely contributed to pay for.

Mr. Bruen died of consumption, January 29, 1881, at the residence of his only son, the Rev. James De Hart Bruen, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Clayton, N. J., but now at Belvidere, N. J.

Mr. Bruen married, May 19, 1845, Anna M. Miller, daughter of William W. Miller, Esq., a distinguished young lawyer of New Jersey, who died in his 28th year. This lady still lives, and resides with her son at Belvidere.

He was noted for his unassuming simplicity of character and his genial manners and warm-heartedness. He was also a student to the last. His Greek Testament was part of his daily reading. His sermons were carefully prepared and forcefully delivered. His piety was deep and fervent.

FRANCIS MARION COMFORT.

Francis Marion Comfort was born at Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., July 28, 1819. His father was the Rev. Daniel Comfort, (Class of 1808), of Orange Co., N. Y., who taught at Princeton, N. J., two years after graduating, then preached and taught at Russellville, Ky., ten years, and afterwards taught and died at Clinton, Miss., in 1855, being a first cousin of the Rev. David Comfort, D.D., of Kingston, near Princeton, N. J., a College Trustee. Our classmate's mother was Martha Ann Cruser, of Rocky Hill, near Kingston, N. J. He was taught, in preparing for college, by his father at Clinton, Miss.

Mr. Comfort united with the Freshman Class of Princeton College, in 1834, and with the Whig Society. He was accompanied to Princeton by an older brother, Benjamin Frederick Comfort, who joined the (Sophomore) class above us.* He was of small and delicate stature, with light hair and complexion. He remained at Princeton only one year, when he was withdrawn for reasons of economy.

After returning home he entered Clinton Male College, of which his father was President, and studied there one or two years. He then devoted himself to teaching, and taught at various places in Madison and adjoining counties until about 1860. Since that time he has turned his attention exclusively to farming. During the civil war he belonged to a company of minute men, but spent only three months in camp.

Mr. Comfort has been twice married: 1. To Sidney Ann King, daughter of John D. King, of Madison Co., Miss., January 14, 1841. She died at Clinton, Miss., July 16, 1856.——2. To Delilah Fugler, daughter of John Fugler, of Rankin Co., Miss., June 24, 1860. He has one son and six daughters living, viz.: 1. Julia C. Comfort, married C. S. Collins and lives at Little Rock, Ark.——2. Martha L. Comfort, unmar-

* Benjamin Frederick Comfort left college at the end of his Sophomore year; studied law but did not practice; was a successful teacher in Miss. and La. and died in Richland Parish, La., in 1867.

ried, lives with her sister at Little Rock.——3. John D. Comfort, married Helen Pitman, and lives in Wilkinson Co., Miss. ——4. Louisa D. Comfort, married W. M. James, of Wilkinson Co., Miss.——5. Laura E. married Murdock McCraine of the same county.——6. and 7. Maggie L. and Minnie E. Comfort are unmarried and live with their father. He has twenty-two living grandchildren.

Mr. Comfort is still living (November, 1888), but in very feeble health, being a severe sufferer from asthma or some disease much resembling it. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His home is at Woodville, Wilkinson Co., Miss.

PATRICK HENRY COOKE.

Patrick Henry Cooke was born in Portsmouth, Va., February 6, 1818, and was the son of Col. Mordecai Cooke and Margaret (Kearns) Cooke. He was prepared for college in an Academy in Norfolk, Va., under the instructions of the Rev. George Hallson, an Episcopal clergyman.

He entered Princeton College in 1834, becoming a member of the Freshman Class and of the Cliosophic Society. He remained nearly two years, until the end of his Sophomore year, when he withdrew on account of his delicate health.

He did not afterwards enter any other literary institution, but engaged in the study of civil engineering. He was soon, however, obliged to relinquish this pursuit for the same reason which had prevented his continuance in college, and finally chose the profession of law, reading in the office of James Langhorne, Esq., of Portsmouth, Va. He afterwards practiced law in his native city until 1847, when he was appointed Clerk of the Gosport Navy Yard by the Secretary of the Navy. He next became Secretary of The Norfolk and Portsmouth Ferry Company, which place he held until May, 1862. At this time he retired with his family to Oxford, N. C., where he made his home until January 1, 1864. He was then appointed to a position in the Confeder-

ate Treasury Department, and took up his abode for a short time in Richmond, Va., but in April of that year went, with that Department, to Columbia, S. C. On the approach of Gen. Sherman's army to Columbia, the Department was removed from it, and Mr. Cooke, passing through many dangers, difficulties and stirring adventures, found his way ultimately back to Portsmouth, where he found his home, after his absence of three years, plundered and desolate. After the close of the war he engaged in business. But during his stay in Columbia he had contracted the asthma, which gradually grew worse until his death, which occurred October 25, 1872, at Portsmouth, Va. He had married a Roman Catholic lady, and in 1853 he became a member of that church, in which he continued until he died.

Mr. Cooke married, September 16, 1844, Olivia Sophie Bilisoly, oldest child of Joseph Antonio Bilisoly, a merchant of Portsmouth, Va. She still lives, and resides in that city. He had nine children, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living, viz.: 1. Antonio Mordecai Cooke, married Mary Elizabeth Shea, of Norfolk, Va., and has two living children.——2. William Gaston Cooke, married Janet Ivy, of Norfolk, and has six living children.——3. Thomas Paul Cooke, unmarried.——4. John Carroll Virginius Cooke, unmarried.——5. Virginia Mary Cooke, unmarried.——6. Mary Eliza, married V. O. Cassell, Jr., of Portsmouth, has two children.

WILLIAM C. EASON.

William C. Eason was the son of John G. Eason and Margaretta (Deaderick) Eason, and was born at Jonesboro', Tenn., in 1816, where his father was for many years a merchant and a leading citizen.

He entered Princeton College as a half-advanced Freshman, early in 1835, and joined the Whig Society.* He was tall,

* His name is mis-spelled "Edson" in the "Catalogue" of that Society for 1883, and in its Index.

slender, of easy, very gentlemanly and agreeable manners. He left at the end of the Freshman year, and did not return to Princeton, probably for financial reasons.

Soon after the death of his father, in 1836, having inherited nothing, he went to Augusta, Ga., in company with his two brothers, Thomas D. and John. All of them died there. He was engaged in mercantile business at the time of his death. The most diligent inquiry has failed to obtain the precise date of his death, and there appears to be no slab or stone above his grave. But the records of the Augusta Cemetery inform us that his brother, Thomas D. Eason, of East Tennessee, was buried there in 1839. They contain also the following record of our classmate's *burial, not of his death:* "William C. Eason, East Tennessee; Clerk, October 21, 1840; Congestive Fever; Age, twenty-four." That is all. A correspondent in Jonesboro', his native place, writes of him: "His character was exceptionally good. He is remembered as a remarkably kind, accommodating, generous and free-hearted man, very much beloved. He 'showed himself friendly,' and therefore had friends. He stood very high with all who knew him. He was never married."

MANUEL EYRE.

Manuel Eyre, older brother of our class-mate Mahlon Dickerson Eyre (the sketch of whom see), was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1817, and was the son of Manuel Eyre (Class of 1793) and of Mrs. Ann Louisa (Connelly) Eyre; and with his younger brother above named, was prepared for college in Holmesburg Academy, near Philadelphia; entered the Freshman Class at Princeton College in 1834, and became a member of the Whig Society. He was more grave and sedate than his younger brother. He continued with our class until the end of the Junior year in 1837, when he withdrew because of the condition of his eyes, which were very weak and required treatment.

After leaving Princeton he became a farmer, residing a part

of the year in Philadelphia, and in the summer at "The Grange, near Overbrook," not many miles from that city.

He married, October 8, 1840, Eliza, daughter of William Painter, of Delaware County, Pa. She died some years before him. They left four children, viz.: 1. Manuel Eyre, of San Francisco, Cal.——2. Mary Eyre, of Wilmington, Del.——3. Ellen Eyre Coye, of New York.——4. Mrs. Frances Augustine Eyre Morgan, of Johnstown, Pa.

He died while in England in November, 1879, and was buried there.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, M.D.

William Hamilton was born near Staunton, Va., April 23, 1818. Was the son of Hugh and Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Hamilton, of Staunton. He was prepared finally for college at the Staunton Academy under Lyttelton Waddell, Esq.

He joined the Sophomore Class of Princeton College in 1835 and the Whig Society, and remained a member of the class two years, until the close of its Junior year. He probably left without graduating because of a scarcity of funds. He then taught in the Staunton Academy for some time and studied medicine with Dr. A. Waddell of that city. He was a student in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville during the sessions of 1839–40 and graduated as M.D., but afterwards pursued his medical studies further in the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

After completing his studies he removed with his father and all his immediate family to Sabine County, Missouri, where he practiced his profession about 15 years. His father and two brothers died there and he returned to Staunton. He was there elected assistant physician of the Western Lunatic Asylum and held that office about thirty years, leading the life of a recluse so far as the outside world was concerned. About the end of this period his health failed, he resigned his position, and retired to his small farm near Waynesboro', Augusta Co., Va., where he still lives in very feeble and precarious health.

Dr. Hamilton never married. In early life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his days of health and activity he was a man of strong and acute intellect and large scientific attainments. He was always rather odd—"a crusty bachelor," many people would say, but his heart was as tender towards his afflicted patients as a mother's towards her children.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been informed that Dr. Hamilton died Jan. 20, 1889, and was buried at Tinkling Spring Church.

JAMES STEVEN JOHNSON, ESQ.

James Steven Johnson was born in Robeson County, N. C., August 30, 1812. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Steven) Johnson. He was a brother of Daniel Johnson (of 1838) and of William Dalrymple Johnson (of 1843). His preparations for college were made, first, at Beaver Creek Academy, fifteen miles from Fayetteville, N. C., under Archibald C. Currie, and later, at Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville, under the Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D. In the fall of 1835 he went to Yale College and entered the Freshman Class; remained there one session, then came to Princeton and entered one year higher, viz.: the Sophomore Class. He also united with the Whig Society, and his name may be found in its catalogue of 1840, although not in that of 1883. He remained at Princeton nearly two years until towards the close of the Junior year, when he left and went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1838, sharing the first honor of his class with two others. His reasons for leaving Princeton are not known. His standing in the class there was one of the highest, perhaps the very highest. Few men ever acquired so rapidly and accurately. He had an acute, bright intellect, and a most retentive memory.

After graduating at Union College he returned to his home; then went to Natchez, Miss., where he taught two years; then studied law under General John A. Quitman, a

distinguished officer in the Mexican war; and after being admitted to the bar, went to Carrollton, Carroll County, Miss., where he had a fine practice for many years. He was several years, first about 1846 and again in 1866, on the law bench (in the Orphans' Court), but he greatly preferred the liberty and excitement of the bar, at which his stand was a high one. At the time of his death he was a member of the Legislature of Mississippi. He was elected a member of that body first in 1850, and again in 1882. He died May 15, 1884.

Mr. Johnson married, in January, 1852, Miss Falba Love, daughter of Alexander Love, of Marengo County, Alabama. Her parents had died before her marriage, and she was planting near Benton, but living in Jackson, Miss., when she married Mr. Johnson. She is still living at Carrollton, Miss. He left one daughter and two sons, viz.: 1. Falba Love Johnson, unmarried, and living with her mother at Carrollton.—— 2. James W. Johnson, married Annie P. Johnson, daughter of his uncle, the Hon. William Dalrymple Johnson, is living at Marion, S. C., and practicing law in partnership with him. ——3. Alexander D. Johnson, unmarried, and living with his mother at Carrollton.

ELISHA JARRETT LEWIS, M.D.

Elisha Jarrett Lewis was born in Baltimore, Md., July 12, 1819, and was the son of Abram J. Lewis, a merchant of Philadelphia, and a grandson of Capt. Joseph Lewis, of the Revolutionary Army.

He entered Princeton College in the fall of 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Cliosophic Society. He was of medium size, of slender form, and of a delicate and almost effeminate countenance and complexion. He withdrew from college for unknown reasons at the end of his Junior year.

After leaving college, he studied medicine under the guidance of John K. Mitchell, M.D., a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, and received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840; after which he prosecuted his

medical studies in Paris, and then settled in Philadelphia. He did not long practice medicine, however, if he did at all, but went into the dry-goods business with his father, in the firm of Lewis & Co., and continued therein until near the end of his life. He died July 10, 1877.

Dr. Lewis married a daughter of Thomas Fassitt, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. He left one son and two daughters, viz.: 1. Clarence Lewis, residing in Philadelphia.——2. Mrs. Howard Roberts.——3. Mrs. William H. Tiers, both residing in the same city.

The interest of Dr. Lewis and his studies were directed largely for some years to the subject of Sporting, and he prepared and published the following volumes: 1. "Hints to Sportsmen; containing Notes on Shooting, the Habits of Game Birds and Wild Fowls of America, the Dog, the Gun, the Field, etc." Philadelphia, 1851. 12mo.——2. "The American Sportsman." Philadelphia, 1855. 8vo., an improved and enlarged edition of No. 1. A third edition was published in 1857, 8vo., a beautiful volume with numerous illustrations.——3. "American Edition of Youatt on The Dog," with additions." 1847. 8vo.

Dr. Lewis was also the author of numerous scientific and sporting, as well as humorous papers.

JOHN LORD LONDON.

John Lord London was born at Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1819, and was the son of John Rutherford London, of that city, who died in 1832. He entered the Sophomore Class in Princeton College in the fall of 1835, and became a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was a gentle and amiable young man of pleasing address and winning manners, but of a frail and delicate appearance. He remained in college two years, and finally left at the end of the Junior year, on account of his failing health. He then returned to Wilmington, his native city, but never undertook to study for any profession. Nor did he ever marry. His health steadily grew worse, and he died of consumption November 11, 1842.

REV. NEILL McKAY, D.D.

Neill McKay was born in Cumberland (now Harnett) County, N. C., February 11, 1816. His parents were Neill McKay and Flora (McNeill) McKay. He was prepared for college at Donaldson Academy, Fayetteville, N. C., under the Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D.

He came to Princeton in the fall of 1835, entered the Sophomore Class, and joined the Whig Society. He was unmistakably Scotch-Irish in every fibre of his body; genial, bright, companionable, attractive, muscular; of clear and strong opinions held tenaciously, which he was always ready to argue for, or even to fight for, if necessary; a grand player on the "shinny-ground;" an industrious and faithful student. He remained in college through the Sophomore and Junior years, and then withdrew and entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in company with our other classmate, James S Johnson. Thence he was graduated in 1838.

Having devoted himself to the work of the sacred ministry, Mr. McKay entered Columbia Theological Seminary in South Carolina, where he studied three years, and was graduated in 1841. He was ordained, *sine titulo*, by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, November 13, 1841. From that time on until now he has continued to preach the gospel at various churches,—Sardis, Tirza, Buffalo, Flat Branch and others, but always within the bounds of one and the same Presbytery which ordained him, and residing nearly all that time in the same place. Until the close of the civil war the colored population in his vicinity constituted a most important and interesting portion of his charge; but they are now separately organized. Yet he often preaches to them still.

He received his degree of D.D. from The University of North Carolina.

Dr. McKay has been thrice married. 1. December 22, 1841, to Sarah A. James, daughter of the Rev. Robert W. James, of Sumter, S. C.——2. May 14, 1863, to Ann Blount Pettigrew, daughter of the Hon. E. Pettigrew, of Tyrrell

County, N. C.——3. December 10, 1873, to Margaret Murchison, daughter of Duncan Murchison, Esq. He has three surviving children. 1. Cornelia A., married to Maj. M. McR. McLaughlin, and resides in Cheraw, S. C.——2. Mary E. Louise McKay, unmarried.——3. Fannie Reid, yet a child.

Dr. McKay still prosecutes his labors in a vigorous and healthful old age, and receives the unbounded respect and affection of the community in which he lives, and of his ministerial brethren and other parties wherever he is known.

HON. ROBERT McKNIGHT, A.M.

Robert McKnight was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 27, 1820. His father, William McKnight, was one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of that city. Under the tuition of the Rev. Hugh McMillan, in Xenia, O., the son received the preliminary training which fitted him for Princeton College, where he entered the Freshman Class in the fall of 1834. He was also a member of the Cliosophic Society. He was under the medium height, but strong and muscular; full of life and vivacity; social and talkative; strong in his convictions and ready to maintain them; very creditably studious; and all his classmates and acquaintances were fond of "Bob" McKnight. An apparent failure of health caused him to withdraw from the class after two years, at the end of the Sophomore year. Having been absent from Princeton one year, he returned in 1837, entered the next class below (the Junior), and was graduated in 1839.

After graduating he at once began the study of law in the office of Richard Biddle, Esq., an eminent jurist of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Soon after he associated himself in practice with the Hon. Henry S. Magraw for a number of years, and secured a large and influential clientage. For three years he was a member of the Pittsburgh Common Council, and for two of those years was its President. He was elected to Congress in 1858 by the Republican party, and re-elected in 1860, thus being a member

of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses and in several important congressional committees.

Mr. McKnight was elected and ordained a ruling elder in The Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, in March, 1857, but having transferred his membership to The North Church of that city in 1868, he was elected an elder there. He was several times sent by his Presbytery to represent it in The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church. In 1862 he was elected a Director of The Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny. He served on various important Committees of the General Assembly and thus rendered valuable service to the Church. In 1884, by appointment of the Assembly, he attended The Pan-Presbyterian Council at Belfast, as one of its commissioners. For several years he had been in declining health, but finally was seized with pneumonia, and died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 25, 1885. Much of his time during the latter years of his life was devoted to the management of the large Denny estates and interests. He was a vigorous and eloquent speaker; a conscientious and upright man; of great fixedness of purpose and great industry; very frank and sometimes even blunt in the expression of his views; greatly beloved by his family and his neighbors, and an active and useful Christian.

Mr. McKnight married, May 27, 1847, Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, a daughter of the Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pittsburgh, and a granddaughter of James O'Hara. This lady is still living and residing at Allegheny, Pa. He left seven children, viz.: 1. Harmar Denny McKnight, who lives at Silver City, New Mexico.——2. Woodruff McKnight, married to Cora Burdon of Hartford, Conn., and living at San Diego, Cal.——3. Kate Cassatt McKnight, living at Allegheny.——4. Bessie Denny, married to Major Thomas J. Gregg, U. S. A., and living at Santa Barbara, Cal.——5. Henry McKnight, living at Allegheny.——6. Flora, married to William L. Pierce, and living at Allegheny.——7. Robert McKnight, who died at Santa Barbara, Cal., in February, 1889.

SAMUEL REED.

Samuel Reed was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 17, 1818, and is the son of Moses and Elizabeth Reed of that city. He passed through his Freshman year at Jefferson College, Pa., and entered the Sophomore Class, half-advanced, about the beginning of the year 1836. He was a member of the Whig Society. He continued to be a member of the class until the end of the Junior year, when he withdrew from college because of ill health.

He entered no institution of learning afterwards, but engaged in mercantile, and later, in the commission business, in Philadelphia, and has continued therein to the present day. He has resided nearly all the time in Philadelphia and its vicinity. His present home is at Bryn Mawr, near the city, and he is in the enjoyment of very fair health. He is a Presbyterian, and is both a ruling elder and a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Bryn Mawr.

Mr. Reed has been twice married: 1. To Sarah A. Lindsay, daughter of John Lindsay, of Delaware County, Pa., in April, 1845.——2. To Mary A. Smith, daughter of R. M. Smith, of Delaware County, Pa., September 30, 1870. He has had five children, of whom two are now living, viz.: 1. Orville Reed, who married Markel Leeds, and has one daughter living.——2. Lillian R. Reed, unmarried, and living with her father.

PETER ROUGET.

Peter Rouget was born at the Port of St. Pierre, in the Island of Guernsey, June 2, 1819. His parents were James Rouget, of St. Pierre, and Judith (Cohn) Rouget. He came to the United States with his parents when he was about twelve years of age, in 1831. They settled at Manhattanville, N. Y., a village eight miles north of the New York City Hall, and now within the city limits, while the son found employment in his uncle's store, in New York. He after-

ward received his preparation for college in a school in Rahway, N. J.

Mr. Rouget entered Princeton College at the beginning of the Freshman Class, in 1834, and became a Clio. He was a man of medium height and rather stoutly built. His movements, his tone of voice, his words, his look; the whole expression of his countenance, may be fully characterized by two words: gentleness and kindness. This impression of him, unseen for over fifty years, is as distinct as if we had seen him yesterday. Yet, underneath this great gentleness of manner, there lay hidden not a little moral and intellectual force and firmness. In the three years during which he was our classmate, we never knew him, even under great provocation, to say or do a wrong thing, or heard of his doing one. If we were asked to-day to say what he was most like, we would answer: "Like the blessed Christ when he was on earth." He continued a member of the class until the end of the Junior year, then withdrew on account of failure of health.

On leaving college Mr. Rouget at once betook himself to his chosen occupation—that of teaching, and to this he gave his whole remaining life. During the first six years, 1837–43, he taught at New Utrecht, on Long Island; all the remainder of his life in Brooklyn, N. Y. During the last thirty-seven years of his life he was Principal of Public School No. 10 in that city. Here, in quiet and steadfast devotion to his loved work, the even tenor of his life flowed on uneventfully, leaving no changes or striking facts for us to record until the last great change came. He died in Brooklyn on January 2, 1885, of cancer of the stomach. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, and over his resting-place appears this modest but most truthful epitaph:

Patient in Suffering;
Triumphant in death.

PEACE.

For twenty-five years he served as a ruling elder and deacon in The Twelfth Street Reformed Dutch Church of Brook-

lyn, and was for eleven consecutive years Superintendent of its Sabbath-School. During the remainder of his life in Brooklyn he was connected with the First Reformed Dutch Church on Joralemon Street, of which he was an elder at the time of his death.

Mr. Rouget was twice married. 1. At New Utrecht, Long Island, N. Y , March 28, 1842, to Rebecca Van Nuyse. She died January 20, 1875.——2. On December 25, 1877, to Johanna Van Nuyse, who still resides in Brooklyn. His two wives were both daughters of Wilhelm Van Nuyse, of New Utrecht. He left four sons and three daughters, all of whom reside in Brooklyn. They are: 1. James Rouget, married to Jane A. Leighton.——2. Adolph Rouget, married Mary A. Johnson.——3. William E. Rouget, married Ella Selwyn. ——4. Margaret E., married Richard B. Treacy.——5. Pascal Rouget, unmarried.——6. Adelle Tucker, now the widow of Frederic A. Tucker.——7. Susan Van Nuyse Rouget, unmarried.

Immediately after the death of Mr. Rouget, one of the leading newspapers of Brooklyn bore this testimony concerning him:

"Mr. Rouget has been Principal of Public School No. 10 for thirty-seven years. In attainments, in tact, in address, in the wise temper and zeal of the instructor, he has, during that long period, held his position with universally recognized fidelity and success. He might have chosen a business which would have guaranteed him great material wealth; he might have followed a calling which would have given him wider fame; but in no profession could he have touched so many lives with wholesome inspirations, have helped to form the character of a greater number of people, and so have affected the fortune of the City and the State in a broader way, than in the indispensable, perhaps the most honorable and useful, profession of teacher."

The Consistory of The First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, of which he was an elder, unanimously adopted resolutions, of which the following weighty words formed a part:

"We bear our eager and unanimous testimony to his pure and elevated character; his useful, honored and spiritual life; the wisdom of his counsels and the grace and gentleness of his address; his fidelity to

every Christian duty and his zealous devotion to our Master's cause; his consistent walk and shining example, for the many years which he was permitted to spend among us."

At a meeting of "The Principals' Association of The Department of Education, in Brooklyn," held soon after Mr. Rouget's death, one Principal said:

"I have been impressed with the calm, steady way in which Mr. Rouget bore himself when he knew that his end was near at hand. It was my privilege to be the last one of our number to see and converse with him before his death. He said to me that his earthly work was over. He displayed marked courage as he spoke to me of his future life. His only regret was to part with those who had been dear to him on earth."

Another Principal said of him:

"He was one of the most honored teachers in Brooklyn. For many years he has been at the front of the corps of principals in this city, and we all felt that he worthily and ably filled the place."

Another said:

"One of his chief characteristics was his exceeding goodness of heart." Another said: "He was a pure-minded, heavenly man." Another: "He was a man whom to know was to love. We never knew a man look death so squarely in the face."

And, in a similar strain, spake others of the Principals present.

GEORGE WILLIAM BOZMAN SATTERFIELD.

George William Bozman Satterfield was born in Edenton, N. C., in the year 1820. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Bozman) Satterfield.

He came to Princeton College in the fall of 1834 and joined the Freshman Class and the Cliosophic Society. He was agreeable and gentlemanly in his manners, and amiable and kind in disposition, but did not apply himself to study and was somewhat dissipated in his habits. He finally left college at the end of his Freshman year.

On returning to his home in Edenton he studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced for some years in Edenton and adjoining counties. Afterwards he engaged in mercantile business in his native place and became engaged in speculation, which ended disadvantageously, and he is said to have become dissipated. About the year 1856 he removed from North Carolina to Louisiana whither one or more brothers had preceded him. He did not practice law after his removal, but engaged in farming in Avoyelles Parish. Probably he also engaged for awhile in teaching. During the civil war of 1861–5 he served in an infantry regiment from New Orleans, but on account of his bad eyesight and his age he was not kept long in active service. A friend of his in Louisiana writes: "He was a man of kind, good heart, full of energy and fond of visiting. I do not think he had an enemy. He was liked very much by everybody." He died on the Atchafalaya River, in Point Coupé Parish, La., of typhoid fever, in July, 1878. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Some years before going to Louisiana Mr. Satterfield married Miss Mary Ann Reddick. She accompanied him to Louisiana and died there about 1859. He left three children: 1. William Edward Satterfield, a planter, married and living at New Iberia, La.——2. Alice Estelle, married Sumter Taylor, and lives at Washington, La.——3. Mary Ann Satterfield, unmarried, and living at New Iberia, La.

HUDSON S. SNEEDEN.

Hudson S. Sneeden, son of Israel Sneeden, a hardware merchant of Newburgh, N. Y., was born in that place about 1819. He acquired his preparatory education in the Academy at Newburgh, and then he came to Princeton College in 1835, becoming a member of the Sophomore Class and of the Cliosophic Society. He was in stature short, in intellect peculiarly bright, and in manners attractive. But he was indolent and averse from study. He remained in College but a single year, leaving at the end of the last Sophomore term.

The remainder of his story is short and very sad. We give it in the words of a reliable correspondent.

"On his return from College he was the occasion of great anxiety to his parents. He seemed disinclined to enter upon any regular business, and showed a disposition to dissipation. Ere long he became an habitual drunkard. On the outbreak of the California Gold Fever in 1849, he went to California, and never returned to Newburgh. It was learned that about twenty-five years ago (about 1863) he died, a common drunkard, in one of the Western States."

A friend writes from Newburgh, N. Y.,—"He never married, and my informant knows of no surviving relative of his."

SAMUEL GRIFFIN CAMPBELL STEWART.

Samuel Griffin Campbell Stewart was born at Williamsburg, Va., December 28, 1819. His parents were Ferdinand Stewart Campbell Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, and Elizabeth Corbin (Griffin) Stewart. He was prepared for college under private tutors.

He entered Princeton College in 1834, uniting with the Freshman Class. He also became a Clio., yet we cannot find his name in the printed catalogue of that Society. He remained in college only through the Freshman year, when he was withdrawn in order to accompany his mother to Europe, where he traveled a number of years.

He never afterwards became a member of any literary institution, and on his return from Europe engaged in no profession or occupation until 1860 when he entered into partnership with Mr. John R. Savage, under the style of Savage & Stewart, for manufacturing chemicals at Frankford, Philadelphia. In this firm he continued until 1872, when he retired, and afterwards led a life of quiet and leisure. He died April 3, 1888, suddenly, from a third stroke of apoplexy. He was an attendant upon the Protestant Episcopal Church and a baptized member of it.

Mr. Stewart married, June 26, 1851, Caroline Clement

Greeves, daughter of Henry Greeves of Philadelphia. This lady is still living He left five children, viz.: 1. Archibald Campbell Stewart, unmarried, and living in Philadelphia.——2. Leroy Griffin Stewart, unmarried, and living in the same city.——3. Ferdinand Stewart Campbell Stewart, married Emma Banker and lives in San Francisco, Cal.——4. Corbin Griffin Stewart, married Margaretta Annette Mahan, and lives at Louisiana, Mo.——5. Clementina, married David Cameron Lennox, and lives in Philadelphia.

HENRY PORTERFIELD TAYLOR.

Henry Porterfield Taylor was born October 10, 1817, in Richmond, Va. His parents were Colonel Edmund Taylor and Frances Ann (Richardson) Taylor. His father died while he was yet a child. His mother afterwards married the Rev. James W. Douglass, and Henry was thus an inmate of his stepfather's home, and was reared under his benignant influence. He was prepared for college at Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville, N. C., where his stepfather was pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was then at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, for a short time, and then at Washington College, Virginia, two years.

Mr. Taylor came to Princeton in the fall of 1835 and entered the Sophomore Class. He also became a member of the Whig Society, although his name cannot be found in that Society's catalogue of 1883, but is in that of 1840. He was grave and serious, a consistent and devout Christian; yet bright and attractive, diligent in study, firm in purpose, and a great reader. His college course was cut short by ill health as well as by the death of his stepfather, the Rev. James W. Douglass, which occurred at Fayetteville, N. C., September 5, 1837. That event made it necessary for him to return to that place and care for his mother and his aged grandmother. They all soon after returned to their former home in Virginia.

After leaving college Mr. Taylor studied medicine at Richmond Medical College two sessions, but was again obliged to

break off because of ill health. He now devoted himself ardently to the work of teaching. He taught a High English and Classical School in Richmond, Va., for twelve years (1848–60) with much success. For many years before his death he was in feeble health, but died, November 26, 1887, after a few days illness, from pneumonia. He was buried in the beautiful Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond. He made a public profession of religion in the ninth year of his age and united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he continued to be an eminently consistent and shining member until his death. His death was so calm and beautiful that the eminent Richmond physician who attended him remarked: "None but a Christian could die as he died."

Mr. Taylor married, April 25, 1842, Cornelia Storrs, youngest daughter of Gervas Storrs, Esq., of Hunslet Hall, Henrico County, Va. This lady still lives in Richmond. He left five daughters and three sons, viz.: 1. Paulina Storrs, who married the Rev. Dr. Wharton, now Professor in William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.——2. Emily Morris Taylor, unmarried and living with her mother in Richmond, Va. ——3. Cornelia Storrs, unmarried, and living in Richmond. 4. Mary Bolling, an invalid, also lives with her mother in Richmond.——5. William Barret Taylor, married Elizabeth McCaw Boggs and is living in Salem, N. C.——6. Rebecca Sidney, married Lewis Cass Adair, of Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and now resides in Richmond.——7. Jacquelin Plumer, married Sallie D. Marshall, of Kentucky, and lives at Winston, N. C.——8. Henry Porterfield, married Mary Giles Robins, and lives in Richmond.

MORRELL VAN GIESEN.

Morrell Van Giesen was born in New York City, Feb. 11, 1818. His parents were Marcellus M. and Catharine (Van Blarcom) Van Giesen. He was prepared for college at Union Hall Academy in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., under the tuition of Henry Onderdonk, Jr.

He entered Princeton College in the fall of 1834, joining the Freshman Class and the Cliosophic Society. He was under medium size, delicate in appearance, fastidiously neat in his dress, extremely good-natured, prone to fun and mischief, and strongly indisposed to study. Throughout his course he was one of the lowest in his class in point of scholarship. When he was called on to recite, especially in mathematics, there was a general expectation that something amusing was about to happen. He remained with his class nearly the whole four years, but within a few weeks of the Final Examination of the Senior Class, he quietly withdrew, and he now very candidly declares the reason to have been that "he feared he could not pass the examination in mathematics."

After leaving college he never *pursued* his studies *any further*, but, being in easy circumstances financially, retired to a farm near Geneva, N. Y., and made farming his business through the whole of his uneventful life until recently. He now enjoys "*otium cum dignitate*" in the same pleasant and thriving city. He writes that he has never received any title or any office of any kind, and that he took no part in the civil war of 1861–5. So completely has he been hidden from the view of his classmates for fifty years that it was with great difficulty and only after very persistent efforts he was discovered. When he received the writer's first letter it elicited a response from which we quote the following: "I *am* the Morrell Van Giesen who was at Princeton College in the class of 1838. Doctor Carnahan was President, and Dr. John Maclean Vice-President, *and Professor Dod was Professor of Mathematics*. I am very glad to hear from you, for it brings to memory what *nice* times I had when I was there. I thank you for your 'warm hand of old friendship.'" We are glad to add that for many years Mr. Van Giesen has been a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church in Geneva.

He married, April 20, 1848, Jane Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, at Geneva, N. Y. She died Jan. 16, 1888. He has three living children, viz.: 1. Marcellus M. Van Giesen, unmarried, and living at Minneapolis, Minn.——2.

William W. Van Giesen, married Sallie Dermott, and is living in Geneva.——3. Jennie W. Van Giesen, unmarried, is living with her father at Geneva.

REV. JAMES ADDISON WADDELL, M.D., D.D.

James Addison Waddell, son of Lyttelton Waddell and Elizabeth (Edmondson) Waddell, was born in Staunton, Va., November 26, 1817, and was prepared for college under the instruction of his father.

He entered the Junior Class at Princeton College in 1837, and became a member of the Whig Society. He is yet living, and has sent to the writer the following recollections of his college life in Princeton:

"My father, who was a brother of Mrs. Dr. Archibald Alexander, took me to college as a very green youth in 1837. I roomed at the top of the new West College with George C. Jones, of Delaware. We were hard students, and made few acquaintances. Sam Alexander was a very affectionate fellow, and was often at my room; his brother, Henry M. Alexander, also. John H. Rice, as well as Sam Alexander, spent much time there. John was a great reader, and prepared more fully for his Whig exercises than for his class recitations. I remember *you*" [the writer] "well. I photographed you once (mentally), when you scored some young fellow for pronouncing *topic* as *toe-pick*. I have faint recollections of Newbold, Hornblower, Sawyer, Woodhull and others. Lewis Perrine is distinctly remembered, not merely in appearance, but as a most lovable man. I have often wished I could meet him."

But Mr. Waddell stayed with his class only five months. In the following vacation he was seized at home by an illness so prolonged as to forbid his return. Having recovered, he spent one year—1839-40—at the University of Virginia, and was graduated there, after which he studied medicine with his uncle, Addison Waddell, M.D., in Staunton, and then at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of M.D. in 1842. He practiced his profession for some time, but found it distasteful, and went to teaching. He taught for

some years in Staunton, and afterwards at Union, Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia).

He at last summoned courage to enter the ministry,—a profession for which he had long felt a strong desire. He studied theology privately under the Rev. Samuel R. Houston, D.D., and was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of East Hanover May 17, 1868. He spent six years—1873–79—in Lexington, Va., as Principal of The Ann Smith Academy. The remainder of his life, since his ordination, has been spent in preaching to several churches in that part of the State. On November 27, 1881, he was installed as pastor of the two churches of Olivet and Bethany, which position he still holds, his post-office address being Roxbury, Charles City County, Va. He received the degree of D.D. in 1888 from Washington and Lee University, Virginia.

As a writer and preacher Dr. Waddell is confessedly a very able man, and is listened to with delight by people of the highest culture. But his voice, his manner and his extreme modesty have prevented his becoming a widely popular and attractive preacher. He has contributed many articles to The Southern Presbyterian Review, and writes much for various religious journals.

He married, August 7, 1849, Susanna C. Gordon, of Richmond, Va., who is still living. They have no children.

ISAAC WATTS WELLING.

Isaac W. Welling was born at Pennington, N. J., about 1817, and was the son of Charles Welling, and of Mary Sexton of that place. He was prepared for College at the Lawrenceville High School under the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., and Mr. A. H. Phillips.

He entered college in the fall of 1835, joining the Sophomore Class and the Whig Society. He was a man of magnificent physique, tall, strongly built, and of great personal dignity. He remained with the class of 1838 only to the end of its Sophomore year, when, from considerations connected

with his health, he withdrew. Afterwards he joined the next class below, and was graduated in 1839.

After his graduation he commenced the study of law under the Hon. William Halsted in Trenton, N. J., but very soon thereafter became insane and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Brattleboro', Vermont, where he remained twenty years. Thence he was removed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, N. J., where he died, July 13, 1887, of "Fatty Degeneration of the Heart," and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, of Pennington, N. J., his native place.

Mr. Welling's insanity was of a mild type, and for many years while at Brattleboro' and Trenton he was an ardent student, and became the best of authority on many subjects, especially those of a historical character. He was constantly consulted when dates and important historical events were to be chronicled.

He was never married.

WILLIAM HENRY WINTHROP.

William Henry Winthrop was born in New London, Conn., May 8, 1819, and was the son of William Henry and Margaret Ann (Parkin) Winthrop. His final preparation for college was made at the Academy in Princeton, N. J., under the Rev. Charles C. Sears.

He entered Princeton College in the fall of 1834, joining the Freshman Class and the Cliosophic Society. As we write, a distinct vision of him comes up before us. He was under medium height, but decidedly stout, thick-set and muscular, and excelled in all games requiring both strength and skill. He was cheerful, social, talkative, and very moderately addicted to study. He was a member of the class three years, and left it at the end of the Junior year—"disliking College life," as he writes, "and its confinement disagreeing with him." He entered no other institution of learning afterward.

In regard to Mr. Winthrop's subsequent history, we will quote his own words. He writes:

"For a year after leaving College, I made New London my home, doing little or nothing worth mentioning. After that, I went to Chicago, in September, 1839, and remained there nearly a year, during which time I was an officer on board a schooner freighting between Chicago, St. Josephs and other ports on the Lakes; and when navigation was closed in winter, making Chicago my headquarters. After returning to New London, for twenty-three years, up to October, 1886, I held the office of City Sheriff. But becoming very lame from an injury to the joint of my left knee, which is much affected by changes of the weather, and at times very painful, I then declined being again nominated, and with the exception of writing for different parties occasionally, I have not done much since. My health, as a general thing, has been and is now as good as could be expected for a man nearly seventy years old. I have never written any book. I took no active part in the civil war. I was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and my preference is still there."

Mr. Winthrop married, October 17, 1841, Mary Ellen Young, youngest daughter of William H. Young, of New London, Conn. She is still living. He has had twelve children, of whom two sons and five daughters are now living. His oldest son, Frederick W., is married, and resides and is engaged in business in Brooklyn, N. Y. His younger son, now 27 years of age, is living with his father. His five daughters are all married and living in New London. The eldest married Robert B. Smith; the second, Benjamin M. Carroll; the third, Albert Leeds; the fourth, Nathan B. Beebe, and the fifth, Edward A. Colby. Mr. Winthrop has sixteen grandchildren living, and has lost six by death.

DABNEY CARR WIRT, ESQ.

Dabney Carr Wirt was born in Richmond, Va., March 2, 1817. His parents were the Hon. William Wirt, a distinguished lawyer, orator and author of Virginia, and Elizabeth Washington Gamble. He was prepared for college at the Richmond Academy, under Mr. Reynolds, an English man.

Mr. Wirt came to Princeton in company with his younger

brother, Henry Grattan Wirt,* in the fall of 1837, and joined the Junior Class and the Whig Society. He was of full medium size, stoutly built, courteous, gentlemanly, dignified and studious. He remained through the Junior year, when his brother Henry's health failed, and he was advised by his physician to seek a warmer climate. Our classmate accompanied his brother.

After leaving Princeton he spent two years at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and, taking an elective course, was graduated in several branches. He also studied law in the Law School of that University under Professor Tucker. He then practiced law two years in Florida and two years in St. Louis, Mo., after which he removed to Annapolis, Md. The years 1849 and 1850 he spent in taking a voyage around the world. On his return he moved to Westmoreland County, Va., and engaged in farming. In this occupation he has been engaged ever since, and is still engaged.

His address is "Oak Grove, Westmoreland County, Va." He states that he has "held no office of any kind, now or ever." He became a member of The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore (Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., pastor), about 1853; but as there is no Presbyterian Church in his vicinity, he now attends the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wirt married, November 19, 1855, Julia Augusta Washington, daughter of William Augustine Washington, of Westmoreland County, Va. This lady died April 24, 1888. He has no children.

* The younger brother, Henry Grattan Wirt, who was one year a member of the Class of 1839, after leaving Princeton studied two years in The University of Virginia, and was graduated there; practiced medicine in Florida a number of years; married there a widow, Mrs. Harriet Louisa Anderson, and died there June 26, 1850, leaving two daughters, who are now both married and have families.